SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From a Philadelphia News-Paper, of April 21, 1778, publiſhed by James Robertſon.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Debate on Monday upon the Duke of Richmond's motion, "That General Gates's letter to Lord Thanet lie on the Table."

The Earl of BRISTOL's Speech.

I have hitherto ſat ſilent, my Lords, and choſe rather to attend to the different opinions of your Lordſhips, which I ſhall always do with that reſpect and deference that is due to them, than to interrupt the courſe of the debate—but as I find other Lords have ſallied into great digreſſions, this and other days, I ſhould be aſhamed to ſit longer ſilent, or give a tacit vote, and not declare my ſentiments openly on this very critical and very important ſituation, and eſpecially as I hope thereby to manifeſt that affectionate and dutiful, though independent and diſintereſted, attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and government, which I hold inſeperable from that zeal for the welfare of my country, that has ever been and ſhall be the invariable rule of my conduct.

My Lords, I hope your Lordſhips will forgive me if I go a little, and it ſhall not be much, into the cauſes, or, in ſome degree into the conduct of this unhappy rebellion in our colonies; but I think it neceſſary to tell your Lordſhips, that from the very firſt dawn of it, when I had then a ſeat in the other Houſe, I took an early part in declaring my ſentiments againſt the meaſures which I then thought, and I ſtill think, rather encouraged than removed the inclinations there appeared in ſome of the refractory leaders in that country to diſpute the rights, and, by degrees, throw of that ſubjection, which, from every tie in human nature, they owe to this: however, when I found reaſon was adopted (I mean the repeal of the Stamp-Act) and that it had produced the effects that were foretold it would do, I then, my Lords, took a part with thoſe, who, like me (from the different accounts given of the ſituation of the colonies, their diſſentions and contentions) thought it was only coercive meaſures that could bring them to a ſenſe of their duty and their intereſt; but, like others, had only the privilege of giving my opinion, whilſt every ſtep that was taken by thoſe in, as well as thoſe out of power, ſeemed to promote what we ought all to have united in order to have ſtifled in its infancy. The encouragement the Colonies met with, from what I muſt think the miſtaken judgment, and conſequently ill-timed language of one ſett of gentlemen on this ſide the Atlantic, and from the more ſupine, timid conduct of thoſe who have ever ſince been at the head of the meaſures of this country, brought the colonies firſt to thoſe daring ſteps of rebellious union, and next to the no leſs daring, but more fatal, acts of open violence againſt their Sovereign and their Mother-Country.

But, my Lords, it is now long ſince we have been in the open field of contention for the rights and ſupremacy of this country over its colonies, and which, I hope, we ſhall never give up, but truſt we ſhall yet be able to maintain, though I muſt beg to declare, as for myſelf, that after all the blood that has been already ſpilt, after all the millions that have been already ſcattered, and after all the ſolemn promiſes that have been already given by miniſters, and with as great a fleet and as large an army as ever this country ſingly maintained, when not at war with foreign powers, we are, in my opinion, in a worſe ſituation than when we firſt began; I mean, as to any appearance of making an end of this moſt diſtreſsful war; and I ſhould therefore, my Lords, before I gave an ultimate opinion, much leſs an ultimate vote, on this very critical and important buſineſs, wiſh to know authentically, what aſſurances have been given by our commanders in chief in that country (whoſe opinions alone are now to be relied on) that we ſhall be able, by purſuing this war, to give the people ſome hopes that all the millions they have given, and all the blood that others have waſted, will be attended with ſuch ſucceſs, as ſhall give ſome ſpeedy relief to thoſe heavy burdens, which I confeſs, and do lament, they now groan under.

My Lords, if we reflect but for a moment that it is only our American colonies that we are now at open war with, and that there have been already near eighteen millions ſpent to carry on that ſervice; and that our trade, which is the only ſource of theſe ſupplies, as you heard the other night at the bar, has ſuffered, and is ſtill ſuffering, almoſt as much as if at war with thoſe two great powers of France and Spain. What is to become of us, when that too may be added? Our very coaſting trade has met with great interruption—and need I remind your Lordſhips of the evil attending our having ſo many ſeamen on board the American privateers, as we alſo heard the other night at our bar; in 173 privateers were, on a very moderate calculation, allowed to be 13,850 men. The dangers attending this evil, and which we have not to encounter in a war with France and Spain, have too many bad conſequences for me to enumerate now, but which I think cannot eſcape your Lordſhip's diſcernment.

My Lords, it appears to me that the methods hitherto purſued to ſubdue this rebellion, and to put an end to the depredations it occaſions, and the ſufferings of every individual in this country, as well as the few remaining friends we have in that, have been ſuch, as have rather tended to promote than prevent our loſſes; to prolong rather than conclude the war; for the manner in which we have ſent our recruits, our cloathing, our ammunition, our ſtores, in ſhort, our ſupplies of every kind to our forces abroad, has, in my opinion, rather conveyed a greater part of them to our foes than our friends. My Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of this nature that have been made by the rebels, from what I feel ſorry to ſay is the ill conduct of thoſe who were to ſuperintend this very eſſential part of the war, becauſe I am very certain that every Lord who hears me muſt recollect the repeated inſtances we have heard of to prove this; when, by a proper diſtribution of all theſe kinds of neceſſaries to be ſent to our fleet and army, had they been put into the ſeveral men of war ſent to America, or had ten or a dozen of our fourth rates that were in commiſſion, and many more alſo of the line, and not ſo well employed, been armed in flute, and deſtined for this particularly eſſential ſervice, at a time when we knew of no fleet out to require their attention, they would not only have ſecured theſe ſupplies for our own forces, deprived the enemy of what they ſtood ſo much in want of, and at that time could not have obtained but by ſuch miſconduct, but, I will venture to affirm, would have ſaved the public above half the expence thrown away in that moſt extravagant manner of hiring tranſports, and the buying of ſhips and veſſels for that purpoſe; which, in the tranſport ſervice for the navy only (excluſive of ordnance and treaſury tranſports) has already coſt in freight only, from Sept. 1775 to Sept. 1777, £ 1,265,231 2 11

The victualling theſe tranſports alſo is 526,878 19 10

Which makes the ſum of 1,792,110 2 9

Beſides theſe ſums, there has been paid for the purchaſe of ſhips and veſſels, ſince January 1776, 94,756 5 1

My Lords, theſe may appear inconſiderable ſums, where we are throwing away ſo many more conſiderable; but give me leave to look upon them as enormous, when we conſider that above half might have been ſaved to the public in theſe particulars alone, by proſecuting the method I have pointed out to your Lordſhips; but it is not my intention at preſent, my Lords, to enter into a minute detail of the conduct of our navy in this war, after the almoſt enormous ſums that have been granted for the navy (greater than ever was known before) becauſe I ſhould then be obliged to go back to many circumſtances that may be neceſſary for me to ſhew your Lordſhips, that I am ſtill conſiſtent with whatever I have before declared on theſe ſubjects, and particularly ſo, when at the opening of laſt ſeſſions of parliament I had the honour of acquainting your Lordſhips, that I acquieſced in the aſſertion then made by the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, that we could have forty ſhips of the line ready by the month of March laſt, which I allowed, could there be got men to man them: But I muſt now expreſs my aſtoniſhment at there not having been half that number fit for immediate ſervice, if ſo many; and although at that time the different armaments of France and Spain, and particularly that great expedition from Cadiz, which no one knew the real deſtination of at that time, called loudly upon us for every exertion of our naval power.

My Lords, I ſhall reſerve myſelf for whatever I may hereafter find neceſſary to ſay on this very extenſive ſubject of our navy; I ſhall now content myſelf in this inſtance with making one ſhort and general obſervation to your Lordſhips, which is, that if the fleet is in every reſpect ſuch as I am told has been officially repreſented to you Lordſhips, that it is completely fitted, completely manned, completely officered, and in ſhort, fit for ſervice, in every ſenſe of the word; I mean fit to proceed immediately to ſea, and attack a fleet (if neceſſary) of France or Spain, or both united; not for the purpoſe only of cruiſing after an American privateer, or retaking a Weſt-India merchant ſhip; I ſay, if the fleet is in this ſuperior order, why then has England hitherto made this contemptible figure, that not only our trade has been conſtantly annoyed, our iſlands left in ſuch diſtreſs, and expoſed to the ravages of the American privateers, but our own coaſts have been ſo inſulted all laſt ſummer, that our ports and rivers have ſcarce been free from American depredations; and our very men of war have met with inſults from foreign powers, both in their ports and in the ocean, unknown to the Britiſh flag before? Surely, if our fleet is in ſuch excellent order and readineſs, what can theſe diſgraces be owing to but the want of conduct, or the want of knowledge in this profeſſion of thoſe who ſuperintend our naval affairs; and though, my Lords, I muſt and ever will do juſtice to the great abilities, aſſiduity and attention, of the noble Lord who preſides at the Admiralty, to which I have been an eye-witneſs, yet his Lordſhip muſt give me leave to ſay, that when this great fleet (and 'tis now I think 280 ſail of pendants flying, among which are ſeventy-odd ſhips of the line, and many more preparing) is to be put in motion, and all its detail attended to; the different proper diſpoſitions made of it, with proper commanders in chief to the different ſtations; I ſay, my Lords, when all this is to be put properly in motion, when the calm in which his Lordſhip has ſo long preſided is ruffled, and the ſtorm begins to blow from every quarter, his Lordſhip muſt excuſe me, if I do aſſure him, that, old and experienced as he may think himſelf in that office, he has yet an apprenticeſhip to learn in that profeſſion.

My Lords, can your Lordſhips without ſome degree of emotion recollect the glorious figure this nation made in the year 1761, when, by the wiſe councils, intrepid conduct, and judicious choice of Admirals and Generals, and that great ſtateſman then at the head of his Majeſty's council, and whoſe abſence this day here I very much lament, the arms of Great-Britain were carried triumphantly over the whole globe, and its flag revered wherever it was diſplayed. And now, my Lords, what is the dreaded contraſt? Great-Britain, drained almoſt to the laſt guinea and the laſt man; and that very flag, once the terror, now the contempt of all Europe. Do your Lordſhips not feel indignation at the change, or do you require proofs of theſe aſſertions? My Lords, you cannot, they are too recent, too publicly known, and I fear too generally publiſhed all over Europe, to require any here.

This once great nation being brought ſo rapidly from the glorious elevation it was raiſed to, to the brink of deſtruction now, is it wiſe, is it prudent, my Lords, to imagine that the ſame identical councils and meaſures, if purſued, can extricate us? No, my Lords, abſurd is the thought, and vain would be ſuch a wiſh. For my own part, my Lords, permit one moment of that indulgence which your Lordſhips have given to many Lords, that I may now ſay I have great reſpect for, and a great opinion of the abilities and integrity of many of the noble Lords in Adminiſtration, and I have the ſame for many of thoſe that are out of it; and I am ſure the noble Duke near me deſerves every one's thanks for the pains his Grace has taken in this enquiry, and with ſuch knowledge and ſuch candour as he has laid it before us; but I have no connections at preſent with either ſett; I have not the honor of being conſidered as of any party; my whole and ſole devotion is for the honor and intereſt of my king and country, and to thoſe who will moſt effectually promote that deſirable end, and recover and ſupport the ſupremacy of this country over her colonies. I have not a wiſh for myſelf, or any ambitious or intereſted object to gratify, having long ſince determined neither to ſolicit, or, if offered, to accept of any place or emolument whatſoever out of my military line, and thereby convince my ſovereign and my country (if it be poſſible in theſe days of general corruption) that I am no ways intereſted in the change of men or meaſures, but as it tends to the proſperity of the whole. But give me leave, my Lords, to add, that in ſuch times as theſe, when the great ſums given to the crown (great as they are) are inſufficient to ſupport the ſtill greater expences of the crown, I ſhould be happy to join any ſett of gentlemen, in ſerving in any capacity that I could be thought capable of, without ſalary, emolument or reward, of any kind whatſoever. My Lords, believe me, 'tis only ſuch determinations as theſe with the people of great rank and property, that will regain the confidence of our fellow-ſubjects, eaſe his Majeſty's expences, and conſequently lighten the burthen of his people.

My Lords, theſe reaſons, and many more that I could enumerate, have prevailed with me to treſpaſs on your Lordſhips indulgence in this ſtage of the buſineſs, but more particularly to earneſtly intreat your Lordſhips, in this critical ſituation, to conſider yourſelves as thoſe, on whom the crown muſt ever rely for ſalutary advice; as thoſe whom the people muſt ever look to (under the crown) as their hereditary guardians; and that, in that light, your Lordſhips will now throw off every temporary conſideration of this or that ſide of the houſe, as was mentioned the other night; every obligation that party may think they have a right, on every occaſion, to claim, for this aſſent or that diſſent; and as the great hereditary, and, I hope, independent council of this nation, to which all other councils, of what kind ſoever, in this moment ought to yield, that you will purſue this enquiry, as it is begun, with a ſtrict, ample, and impartial ſcrutiny into the real ſtate of the nation, and enable yourſelves thereby to judge what this country can do, or what it cannot do, and humbly and dutifully adviſe the Crown accordingly, and take ſuch ſteps as ſhall change the torrent of that fatal conduct, and moſt enormous waſte of blood and treaſure, which, if longer purſued to no better purpoſes, muſt inevitably bring on the immediate ruin of this once great, once flouriſhing empire."

As ſoon as the Earl of Briſtol ſat down, the Earl of Sandwich roſe and ſaid, that if the poſitions of the noble Earl reſpecting the ſtate, deſtination and employment of the navy, were ſuffered to be circulated, without being properly explained, and the noble Earl's miſtakes rectified, the world would conceive that what he had ſo often repeated on the ſubject was a mere impoſition, and had no foundation; he ſhould therefore intrude on their Lordſhips patience juſt to ſet the noble Earl right, and to maintain his own ground as a ſpeaker of truth.

With regard to the noble Earl's idea that the tranſport ſervice would have been effected at a more ſafe and at a much cheaper rate to the public, if the ſoldiers and ſtores had been ſent to America on board of men of war, inſtead of veſſels hired at an enormous price from private merchants, there could not have entered into the mind of any one of their Lordſhips ſo abſurd and falſe a conception. In the firſt place, if four or five hundred landſmen, with the neceſſary proviſions for ſuch a number, ſtores, &c. were put on board a man of war, and ſhe were ſent out to ſea with only her upper tier of guns, it would be impoſſible for her to fight, and in fact ſhe could no longer, in any ſenſe of the word, be deemed a man of war; in the ſecond place, the expence of ſo ſending them would be much more, perhaps ten times as much, as if they were ſent, as they had been, in veſſels hired merely for the ſervice.

The noble Earl had ſaid, that 40 ſhips of the line were not ready for ſea in March laſt; the noble Earl was miſtaken, and did not conſider that in America, and in other ſtations out of Europe, there were 8 or 10, and that the other 30 remained at home.

In one part of his ſpeech the noble Earl had aſſerted, that we had armed to our laſt guinea and our laſt man. No aſſertion could be more foreign from the real ſtate of the caſe. Our army was not near ſo large as it might be rendered, and our fleet was notoriouſly ſmaller than it had been on prior occaſions. In the courſe of the laſt war we had no leſs than 97 line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

at ſea laſt war. His Lordſhip here took occaſion to remark, that he was not at all an object of cenſure, even if the navy were leſs in number than neceſſary, becauſe he only acted in one department of adminiſtration; and though he had not a doubt but his brethren in office both had and would conduct the public affairs properly, that yet he was only blameable, where it could be proved that he had been remiſs in the execution of that part of the public buſineſs conſigned to his care. The noble Earl alſo had ſpoken as to the inutility of having ſo many ſhips in commiſſion, and that they had done no ſervice. The noble Earl forgot the winter cruizing, a ſervice not known in the courſe of the late war.

In anſwer to the manning of the navy, and the arrangement of the officers, his Lordſhip declared there never were better manned or better officered ſhips afloat. The officers in particular were as brave a ſett of men as ever had been in ſervice, and he was not a little ſurprized to hear the noble Earl find ſo much fault, when he conſidered that he had himſelf been applied to, to take a command, and a ſhip was now at his ſervice; that ſhip he therefore would venture to ſay would be ably officered.

The noble Earl merited his thanks for his compliments to him on his attention to the duties of his office; there was one thing, however, which had fallen from the noble Earl, which he could not agree to. The noble Earl had ſaid he had yet an apprenticeſhip to ſerve, before he could be maſter of the buſineſs of the admiralty; he differed exceedingly from the noble Earl. He had ſerved a very long apprenticeſhip to his profeſſion; a longer one than any other who had preceded him in office, having begun to learn his buſineſs in 1744, when he firſt ſat at the board of admiralty. In ſhort, he was convinced his apprenticeſhip was long ſince ended, and finding himſelf duly qualified to turn maſter, he declared he had for a conſiderable time ſet up for himſelf. Another reaſon why he ſhould not enter upon a freſh apprenticeſhip he would tell the noble Earl, and that was this—he verily believed he was paſt improvement, and that he ſhould never mend. He aſſured their Lordſhips in general, that he had fallen off greatly in more than one thing, and he feared that he ſhould rather fall off more than get better.

Having confuted various of Lord Briſtol's aſſertions as to navy affairs, the Earl apologized for his long digreſſion, and returned to the ſubject matter of the motion, viz. "General Gates's letter," which he declared was a direct libel on their Lordſhips proceedings for years paſt, and every way unfit to lie on the table of the Houſe. He ſaid, he hoped no member of either Houſe of Parliament would dare to avow principles ſimilar to thoſe of the letter-writer, and that rather than agree to give up the ſupremacy of Great-Britain over America, it would be more honourable, and more patriotic, to adopt General Gates's heroiſm in reverſe, and reſolve to loſe the laſt drop of their blood in ſupport of the rights of this injured country.

The Earl of Briſtol roſe to reply, and re-aſſerted that there were now 74 ſhips in commiſſion, ſtating the particulars which formed that total, and aſſuring the Houſe that his information was to be depended on, as it was ſent him from the different ports and yards of the kingdom. With regard to what the firſt Lord of the Admiralty had ſaid, relative to a ſhip being ready for him, he owned it was true he had been applied to by the noble Lord, and he had ſeen the ſhip, but God forbid that he ſhould ſet his foot on board a ſhip ſo manned.

Lord Sandwich roſe once more, and reconciled the difference relative to the number of ſhips in commiſſion, as ſtated by the Earl and himſelf, ſhewing, that in his number of 58 none but line-of-battle ſhips were included, whereas in the Earl's of 74, ſhips of 50 guns were included. In anſwer to the complaints of the manning of the navy, he repeated his aſſertions that the navy in general was never better manned; that poſſibly there might be ſome individual commanders, who thought otherwiſe reſpecting their own ſhips, and grumbled; but ſo well was he convinced of the truth of his declarations on that head, that he was exceedingly willing to go into an immediate enquiry, and, by an examination of the officers in the ſervice at the bar of the Houſe, to prove to their Lordſhips, and to the public, that the navy was in a moſt flouriſhing condition.

PARIS, December 22.

THE rumours of war are renewed; ſome people even think a war inevitable, and talk of a treaty of alliance and guarantee between France and the Congreſs. Dr. Franklin has had lately a long conference with the miniſtry, who profeſs a moſt extraordinary eſteem for him. An American, who has lived in Dr. Franklin's houſe this twelvemonth paſt, is juſt ſet out for America; and it is not doubted that he is charged with propoſals of the laſt importance.

Dec. 27. Some perſons, who pretend to be well informed, allow that Meſſrs. Franklin and Deane have been at Verſailles, but that they neither conferred with Count de Maurepas, nor Count de Vergennes, but only with M. Gerard, firſt commiſſioner to the department for foreign affairs. In the mean time it is ſtill pretended that an expreſs will be ſent from hence to America, to make propoſitions to the Congreſs; and *we know for certain, that the court of London has already diſpatched a perſon with propoſals for an accommodation.*

LONDON, January 9.

A correſpondent ſays, that it continues to be moſt confidently aſſerted, that a treaty of commerce and alliance is ſigned between France and America, but whether the report is founded upon two other facts, or a real knowledge of ſuch a fact, is not yet clearly aſcertained. The two other facts are theſe, viz.

On the 27th of December, Mr. Carmichael, official Secretary to the American Deputies at Paris, ſet out from thence, expreſs for America. (The treaty is ſaid to have been ſigned on the 25th.)

The other fact is, that Lord Stormont has ſent to our court the anſwer given by the French miniſter to his laſt memorial, which is, that the King of France will protect his flag, in all caſes and places he thinks fit, and particularly in the commerce of his ſubjects with and to North-America.

BOSTON, April 16.

Four prizes arrived laſt Thurſday at a ſafe port, to the ſouthward of this, viz. a ſhip, a ſnow, a brig, and a ſloop. The ſnow is the prize the Warren frigate took on her paſſage round from Providence, but the other three we cannot learn who captured by, what laden with, or where from.

Yeſterday morning the firſt diviſion of Britiſh troops, late under the command of Lieut. General Burgoyne, marched from Cambridge, on their way to Rutland.

Since our laſt arrived in an eaſtern port a prize ſchooner, taken by a *Snake* privateer, but whether by the *Rattle* or *Black* cannot, at preſent, be aſcertained.

We hear from Salem, that on Tueſday ſe'ennight arrived there two prizes, taken by a ſmall privateer from the eaſtward, commanded by Captain M'Daniel, viz. a ſchooner laden with rum and molaſſes, bound from Halifax for Fort Cumberland; and a ſloop laden with ſalt and dry goods.

Same day arrived at Salem a ſchooner, taken by a boat with ſix men. The ſchooner was fitted out as a tender to the Albany, commanded by the noted Capt. Mowatt, and was in purſuit of a French veſſel in one of the eaſtern ports, where the men boarded and carried her, and brought her ſafe into port as above. The ſchooner was commanded by one Brown, a Midſhipman of the Albany, and had eight hands beſides, who were brought to this town, and put on board one of the guardſhips in this harbour on Wedneſday laſt.

PROVIDENCE, April 11.

Saturday laſt a large Sloop being obſerved from an eaſtern Port, ſtanding weſtward, Capt. Charles Jenckes, of this town, went in a boat, with 7 men, and brought her in. She proved to be a tranſport from Halifax, bound to Rhode-Iſland, laden with coal for the troops, having one ſwivel and two muſquets, but made no defence. The crew, which conſiſted of 4 ſeamen, beſide the Captain and Mate, have ſince been conducted here.

Tueſday laſt the Maſter of a veſſel, belonging to Newbury, who appeared to be a perſon of veracity, arrived here by land from New-York, where he had been exchanged. He left New-York the 30th ult. and informs, that the gale of wind on the 29th was ſeverely felt there; that it blew from the E. S. E. with ſuch violence, as to raiſe the tide four feet above the wharves, ſome of which were drifted, with veſſels made faſt to them; that 50 ſail of tranſports and merchantmen were driven from their moorings, and the wharves in the Eaſt-River, all of which were ſtranded or bilged; and that 150 ſeamen were loſt, and vaſt quantities of goods deſtroyed in the Warehouſes. He alſo informs, that Lord Howe, in the Eagle, arrived off the Harbour before the height of the gale, and ſent in a tender to procure a pilot; but the wind had increaſed to ſuch a degree, that it was impoſſible to ſend him any aſſiſtance; and that it was generally ſuppoſed his Lordſhip muſt have cut away his Maſts, or been driven on the Jerſey Shore.

TRENTON, April 23.

The enemy, ſays a correſpondent, after the flogging of Burgoyne, have reſumed their old trick of ſham-treaty. General Tryon (by what authority he beſt knows) has introduced into New-Jerſey a ridiculous publication, under the title of *Draught of a Bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, concerning the exerciſe of the right of impoſing Taxes within his Majeſty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North-America*, which juſt amounts to the old nauſeous diſh (which no honeſt American could ever ſwallow) with a little amendation in the cookery and ſauces, together with the *Draught of a Bill to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners, with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations and provinces of North-America.* What renders this nonſenſical manœuvre ſtill more ominous is, that General Tryon (and by the name of Governor too) certifies them to be true copies. Surely the Miniſtry might have found a more proper perſon for that purpoſe, than the moſt obnoxious of all obnoxious animals, by his profeſſed declarations in the pleaſure he takes in burning, kidnapping, and every ſpecies of deſolation.—And offering pardon too—conſummate impudence!—Who wants and will ſtoop to accept of a pardon, for defending his country againſt the moſt villainous tyranny that was ever deviſed by the art of man.—*Divide and rule.* But America has too much ſenſe to be ſo gulled.

The enemy have been very buſy ſome days paſt in diſtributing and poſting up the above-mentioned draughts of bills in Philadelphia, and a number of them were alſo ſent out with the party that made an excurſion to Briſtol, which were dropped in many places on the way.

On Thurſday night laſt a party of the Britiſh light dragoons came from Philadelphia to Briſtol, where they ſurprized and made priſoners 13 of our militia, ſome of whom they cut and abuſed in the moſt barbarous manner.

We hear it is currently reported in Philadelphia, that a declaration of war between France and England has taken place—that Mr. Pitt is actually at the head of affairs—that the King of Pruſſia has marched 9000 men into the Prince of Heſſe's dominions, in order to oblige him to recall his troops from America—that Europe is in a tumult—and that there has been a mob in London, which carried through the ſtreets the effigy of General Waſhington, whom they declared the ſupporter of liberty; and their zeal tranſported them to ſuch a height, that they broke the windows and roughly handled the perſons of thoſe who would not illuminate.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 17.

The St. Tamminy, Captain Cunningham, in 12 days from St. Euſtatia, is juſt arrived in James River, with a valuable cargoe. By ſaid veſſel we have the melancholy account of the Randolph frigate, Captain Biddle, having blown up about 15 minutes after ſhe ſtruck to the Yarmouth man of war of 64 guns. It was ſuppoſed to have been done by ſome of the crew on board, as near 100 of them were deſerters from the Yarmouth. The whole ſhip's company conſiſted of 316 men, only three of whom were ſaved.

The ſloop Sally Norton, Capt. Cox, in 21 days from Martinico, is arrived at South Quay, laden with ſugar, coffee, ſalt and dry goods.—Capt. Cox informs us, that he heard Capt. Thompſon ſay, who arrived from France a few days before him, and was obliged to put into Liſbon in diſtreſs, that a packet had juſt arrived there from England, with intelligence that three commiſſioners were to ſet out immediately to treat with the American Congreſs, who had full powers to acknowledge our Independency, provided we gave them our trade.

A gentleman writes from Martinico, that the Court of France had lately ſent, in a King's frigate, two Deputies to Congreſs, to ratify the treaty of alliance for 30 years, which ſhe has agreed upon with Dr. Franklin—That 80,000 French troops had been ſent, under the command of the Prince of Conde, into the provinces of Flanders and Britany—That a Britiſh fleet of 20 ſail were lying off the harbour of Breſt— That the Count de Noailles, the French Ambaſſador at the Court of Great-Britain, had retired on account of the egregious inſult he received from the populace of London— and that, in France, war was to be declared on the 15th of March.

Lately died at his ſeat of Belleview, in the county of Stafford, the Hon. THOMAS LUDWELL LEE, Eſq;

The beſt monument that can be erected to the memory of man is that which the practice of univerſal benevolence, ſupported by great ability, fixes in the minds of numbers who have been the grateful objects of it.— A finely poliſhed underſtanding, a flowing humanity, and true patriotiſm, having graced the life of this gentleman, his death is juſtly and univerſaliy lamented.

YORK-TOWN, May 2.

SIR, *New-York, April 17, 1778.*

"Having been honoured with his Majeſty's inſtructions to circulate the incloſures, I take the liberty to offer them to you, for your candid conſideration, and to recommend, that through your means the officers and men under your command, may be acquainted with their contents. *I am, Sir,*

Your very humble Servant,

General Waſhington. W. TRYON, Governor."

Head-Quarters, Valley-Forge, April 26, 1778.

SIR,

"Your letter of the 17th, and a triplicate of the ſame, were duly received. I had had the pleaſure of ſeeing the draughts of the two Bills, before thoſe which were ſent by you came to hand; and I can aſſure you they were ſuffered to have a free currency among the officers and men under my command, in whoſe fidelity to the United States I have the moſt perfect confidence. The incloſed Gazette, publiſhed the 24th at York-Town, will ſhew you that it is the wiſh of Congreſs they ſhould have an unreſtrained circulation.

"I take the liberty to tranſmit you a few printed copies of a reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d inſtant, and to requeſt you will be inſtrumental in communicating its contents, ſo far as it may be in your power, to the perſons who are the objects of its operation. The benevolent purpoſe it is intended to anſwer will, I perſuade myſelf, ſufficiently recommend it to your candor.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

Major-Gen. Tryon, at New-York. G. WASHINGTON."

In CONGRESS, April 23, 1778

WHEREAS perſuaſion and influence, the example of the deluded or wicked, the fear of danger, or the calamities of war, may have induced ſome of the ſubjects of theſe States to join, aid or abet the *Britiſh* forces in America, and who, tho' now deſirous of returning to their duty, and anxiouſly wiſhing to be received and reunited to their country, may be deterred by the fear of puniſhment: And whereas the people of theſe States are ever more ready to reclaim than to abandon, to mitigate than to increaſe the horrors of war, to pardon than to puniſh offenders:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States to paſs laws, or to the Executive Authority of each State, if inveſted with ſufficient power, to iſſue proclamations, offering pardon, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch limitations and reſtrictions as they ſhall think expedient, to ſuch of their inhabitants or ſubjects, as have levied war againſt any of theſe States, or adhered to, aided or abetted the enemy, and ſhall ſurrender themſelves to any Civil or Military Officer of any of theſe States, and ſhall return to the State to which they may belong before the 10th day of *June* next. And it is recommended to the good and faithful citizens of theſe States to receive ſuch returning penitents with compaſſion and mercy, and to forgive and bury in oblivion their paſt failings and tranſgreſſions.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in America, dated February 5, 1778.

"I have but a moment to write this letter before the packet is cloſed, but our correſpondence muſt now neceſſarily be ſhort.

"Tho' I am not in the ſecrets of government here, and have ſtrongly oppoſed all thoſe meaſures which are deemed oppreſſive to America, and have conſtantly ſupported thoſe claims againſt Britiſh taxation, and the altering of the charters of government by the mere authority of Parliament—yet I have had *a hint*, and have good reaſon to believe a propoſition will be made to Parliament in four or five days by Adminiſtration, that may be a ground of union.

"*I really do not know the particulars*; nevertheleſs, as I have learned ſome preliminaries of a treaty have lately gone from France, I think it cannot be deemed unfriendly to either country to give you notice of this intended propoſition, that you may do nothing *haſtily* with foreign Powers, but wait a ſhort time the iſſue. For I am conſcious, from your integrity and patriotiſm, which I have long admired, that as nothing but neceſſity forced you to take up arms, ſo nothing but *neceſſity* or *honourable engagements* will force you to adopt a final ſeparation of intereſts."

The following is a copy of General GATES's letter to the EARL of THANET, alluded to in the Duke of Richmond's motion.

My Lord, *Albany, October 26, 1777.*

"Preſuming upon our former friendſhip, I take the liberty of addreſſing this letter to your Lordſhip, General Burgoyne having aſſured me it ſhall be faithfully delivered. The very important event of this campaign, ſo far as it reſpects General Burgoyne and myſelf, will, by the unexaggerating voice of truth, be related to your Lordſhip. For, what leſs can be ſaid of it, than that the King's army, which left Canada in June, are all killed, taken, or have ſurrendered priſoners, under the Convention of Saratoga? How this compleat victory has been uſed, with reſpect to the behaviour of the conquerors to the vanquiſhed, General Burgoyne and Lord Peterſham, as they are ſoldiers, and men of honour, will declare.-----But, to the main deſign of my addreſſing this letter to your Lordſhip.

"Born and educated in England, I cannot help feeling for the misfortunes brought upon my native country by the wickedneſs of that adminiſtration, who began, and have continued this moſt unjuſt, impolitic, cruel and unnatural war. The diſmemberment of the empire, the loſs of commerce, of power and conſequence amongſt the nations, with the downfal of public credit, are but the beginning of thoſe evils, that muſt inevitably be followed by a thouſand more, unleſs timely prevented by ſome lenient hand, ſome great ſtate phyſician, with the firmneſs, integrity and abilities of a Chatham, joined to the wiſdom, virtue and juſtice of a Camhden, aided and ſupported by ſuch men as your Lordſhip—men, as independent in their fortunes as unſullied in their honour, and who never bowed their heads to Baal. Such a man, ſe-

ſupported, may yet ſave the ſinking ſtate, by confirming that Independency which the people of this continent are reſolved to part with but when they leave this world. Such a man will do what all wiſe ſtateſmen have done before him. He will be true to the welfare and intereſt of his country; and by reſcinding the reſolutions paſſed to ſupport that ſyſtem, which no power upon earth can eſtabliſh, he will endeavour to preſerve ſo much of the empire in proſperity and honour, as the circumſtances of the times, and the maleadminiſtration of thoſe who ruled before him, have left to his government.

"The United States of America are willing to be the friends, but never will ſubmit to be the ſlaves, of the parent country. They are, by conſanguinity, by commerce, by language, and by the affection which naturally ſprings from theſe, more attached to England, than to any other country under the ſun. Therefore, ſpurn not the bleſſing which yet remains. Inſtantly withdraw your fleets and armies; cultivate the friendſhip and commerce of America. Thus, and thus only, can England hope to be great and happy. Seek that, in a commercial alliance; ſeek it 'ere it be too late; for, there only, you muſt expect to find it.

"Theſe, my Lord, are the undiſguiſed ſentiments of a man that rejoices not in the blood ſhed in this fatal conteſt; of a man, who glories in the name of ENGLISHMAN, and wiſhes to ſee peace and friendſhip between Great-Britain and America fixed upon the firmeſt foundation.

"Our friend, General Lee, has ſuffered a long and ſevere impriſonment; but the hour is at hand that forces General Howe to what he muſt for ever bluſh for not having done before. The pride, not the power, of the King's Generals prevents me from being more particular as to the immediate ſituation of the man* you ſo much regarded. I beg your Lordſhip will preſent my affectionate compliments to Hall, and Sir Charles Davers. With the greateſt reſpect, I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,
HORATIO GATES."

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet.
* *Major-General Lee.*

Yeſterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the MANAGERS of the UNITED STATES LOTTERY began the drawing of the FIRST CLASS, at the Court-houſe in this town.

In CONGRESS, April 30, 1778.

Reſolved, That no commiſſioned officer in the army of theſe United States, who ſhall be honoured with a brevet commiſſion, ſhall be entitled, by virtue of ſuch brevet commiſſion, to any higher rank in the regiment, troop or company to which he belongs, than he before held therein; ſuch brevet commiſſion giving rank only upon detachments from the line, and in general courts-martial; nor ſhall ſuch brevet officer be entitled to receive any additional pay in conſequence of ſuch brevet promotion. *Extract from the minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In COUNCIL, *Lancaſter, April 27, 1778.*

In the preſent important criſis of public affairs, and according to the late call of Congreſs, the Supreme Executive Council of this State do hereby ſtrictly charge all Officers, employed in recruiting the Continental battalions of this State, to make the moſt ſtrenuous exertions, and redouble their endeavours to compleat the ſame, without loſs of time.

And Council recommend to the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, and all other Officers of the Militia, to uſe their utmoſt efforts to prepare for the immediate march of four claſſes, the next in turn, upon any emergency.

By order of Council,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I ENCLOSE you a "Pennſylvania Evening-Poſt," publiſhed in Philadelphia the 3d inſtant, containing a piece, to which are annexed the names of Henry Laurens, Preſident, and Charles Thomſon, Secretary.* This paper I received ſome few days ago, with a requeſt "to "be informed, whether any ſuch reſolution as that con-"tained in it did ever paſs the Hon. Congreſs." To this I returned the following anſwer:

"*SIR, York-Town, April 27, 1778.*

"I am much obliged by your favour. If it was poſſible to be ſurprized by any chicanery of the enemy, this perhaps might have that effect. The only circumſtance that excites any kind of wonder is, their folly and ſtupidity in attempting a forgery, which is ſo eaſily detected by every inhabitant of theſe States who reads the public papers. However, to remove every doubt, I aſſure you that no ſuch reſolution ever paſſed, nor was any ſuch ever moved in Congreſs. I am, &c."

For the ſatisfaction of the public, and to ſhow the little, low, infamous arts which our enemies practiſe, to deceive and delude, you will pleaſe to inſert this in your paper, together with the publication alluded to. I am, &c. CHARLES THOMSON.

* From a REBEL PAPER.

In CONGRESS, February 20, 1778.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to Congreſs by his Excellency General Waſhington, that the mode adopted by many of the United States of inliſting their quota of troops only for 6 or 9 months, occaſions a conſtant change of men; by which means great part of his army conſtantly conſiſts of undiſciplined troops, and of courſe occaſions great fatigue and trouble to his officers in rendering them fit only for any ſervice; and that by the time they come to know the duty of a ſoldier, their inliſtments expire.

Reſolved, That all the troops now compoſing the armies of theſe United States, and all ſuch other troops as ſhall hereafter inliſt or be drafted to ſerve in their armies, ſhall be deemed, and they are hereby declared to be troops of theſe United States, during the continuance of the war between theſe United States and Great-Britain, and ſubject to all the regulations, pains and penalties ſpecified in the articles of war heretofore made and ordained by theſe United States in Congreſs; notwithſtanding any law of theſe United States to the contrary.

Reſolved, That his Excellency General Waſhington, and all and every other officer of theſe United States, commanding in any garriſon or fort, or at any poſt, or any detachments, be, and they are hereby authorized and required to apprehend and detain in ſafe cuſtody, all ſuch perſons as ſhall quit the ſervice of theſe United States, during the continuance of the war between theſe United States and Great-Britain, under pretence of the time of their inliſtment being expired, in order that they may be brought to condign puniſhment for deſertion.

By order of Congreſs,
HENRY LAURENS, *Preſident.*
Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

From a Philadelphia News-paper.

Copy of a Letter from London, dated February 23, 1778.

"*Dear Sir,*

I am much obliged to you for your very intelligent letter of the 27th December. It has given me a much better idea of the preſent ſtate of the war in America, than any account I have yet ſeen, and I am in hopes from what you ſay, that the army will reap great advantages by being comfortably quartered during the winter; and I apprehend cannot be much harraſſed by Waſhington's army. I am under great obligation to a friend of mine, for affording me an opportunity of writing you by this man of war, which carries diſpatches to the General. Intereſted as you are in the event of this rebellion, and knowing your warm attachment to this country, I am afraid the diſpatches which now go will ſeem very diſpleaſing, and that you will be apt to think your friend Lord N— has loſt that uſual fortitude of mind, for which I have heard you ſo often extol him. But be not too haſty in pronouncing judgment. Many concurring, and, I may add, unfortunate circumſtances have forced him to purſue thoſe meaſures, which he would willingly have avoided. You know how unwillingly his Lordſhip took the reins of Government. It was at a time when ſome of the moſt able men in the kingdom had abſolutely abandoned them. The diſturbances in America were then faſt growing into rebellion. The minority in both Houſes of Parliament were not only encouraging the Americans privately in their oppoſition to legal government, but they eſpouſed their cauſe openly in both Houſes. Lord Chatham rejoiced that America had reſiſted. When the outrages of the Americans roſe ſo high, that Parliament found it abſolutely neceſſary to declare them in rebellion, the minority ſtill gave their countenance to their rebellious proceedings. They have, during the war, thrown every obſtacle in the way of the Miniſter to retard the operations. The principles of theſe men have pervaded more or leſs through every department. In ſhort, they have hung like a mill-ſtone round the neck of the Miniſter. The unfortunate defeat of the brave General Burgoyne was matter of triumph to the oppoſition. It had a different effect on the nation at large. It rouſed the ſleeping Lion; and from every quarter of the three kingdoms his Majeſty had an offer of the purſe and perſons of his loyal ſubjects. This alarmed the factious Minority, and it was neceſſary to ring the alarm-bell. They objected in Parliament to the mode of raiſing new levies. They pretended to be apprehenſive of an invaſion, and of courſe bawled forth the impropriety of ſending any more of the old regiments out of the kingdom. They complained, that a proper uſe had not been made of the force already ſent to America, That there were not, nor had not been, any terms held out to the rebels, ſhould they incline to ſubmit. That it was proper to declare on what footing they ſhould be received, if they returned to their allegiance; and many arguments of the like nature, which were only thrown out as ſtumbling blocks to the Miniſter. Lord N—, ſenſible that the Minority did not mean what they expreſſed, determined to attack them in their own way, and therefore moved for the two Bills which now go by this conveyance. It is not expected that the Congreſs will reſcind their claim of Independence. But as they have now an offer in explicit terms of what they pretend they have been alone contending for, they muſt either accept of theſe terms, or ſhow their cloven foot, which they have attempted to conceal under the cloak of contending for their legal and conſtitutional rights. The conſequence of which will be a total overthrow of all oppoſition in this country. It is likewiſe expected that ſome good conſequences will ariſe on your ſide of the water from theſe meaſures. We are confidently aſſured that many people are heartily tired of the tyranny of the Congreſs. At any rate be not alarmed, but reſt aſſured that every vigorous meaſure is now purſuing to compel America to ſubmiſſion. And whatever may be the iſſue of the terms now offered, the people in America, who have manifeſted their loyalty to the King, and their attachment to the conſtitution, will be properly attended to. *The Commiſſioners, you may be aſſured, will have a proper retinue.* Adieu."

BY the advice of ſeveral Members of the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, it is propoſed, that, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, the enſuing annual Meeting of that Body be held at Bedminſter, in Somerſet county, in the State of New-Jerſey, on the third Wedneſday in May, at ten of the clock, A. M. at which time and place the Members are requeſted to attend.

¶ JOHN CARMICHAEL, Syn. Mod.

York-Town, April 29, 1778.

ALL perſons that have left Deeds in my Office to be recorded, and have neglected to call for the ſame; and ſuch perſons as have Letters teſtamentary, or other papers remaining in my hands, are deſired to call upon me for them, within three weeks from this time, as I intend ſhortly after that to leave this town. Any perſons that have demands againſt me are deſired to bring them in, that they may be paid; and ſuch as are in my debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

¶ SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

April 29, 1778.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WAS broke open and ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore-Town, on Monday night the 27th inſt. two valuable HORSES, viz. one a BLACK, with a ſtar in his forehead, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands, is well made, paces, trots and canters exceeding well, and has a good carriage.—The other a bright BAY, 8 or 9 years old this ſpring, and about the ſame height of the black, with a black mane and tail, has always been uſed to the chair or carriage, the hair on each ſide has been worn off by the traces, trots middling faſt, and canters but badly; his tail is long. The above Horſes, when taken, were in exceeding good order.— Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, and ſecures the thief or thieves, that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward; or One Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

N. B. The aforeſaid Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by one *William Trugard*, a deſerter from General Pulaſki's Legion, and advertiſed in the Maryland Journal, of yeſterday's date.

CAME to the plantation of James Smith, Eſq; in York townſhip, about the middle of April, a large black and white ſpotted HEIFER, between 3 and 4 years old, the horns bending inwards, has no ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, by LAWRENCE POLLY, living on ſaid plantation. ¶

Report of the Commiſſioners appointed by his Excellency General Waſhington, to meet, confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of priſoners of war, &c.

SIR, Philadelphia, 27th March, 1778.

THE Commiſſioners formerly mentioned by me will meet the Gentlemen you have nominated, in your letter of the 22d, at Germantown, on the 31ſt inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and Joſhua Loring, Eſq; my Commiſſary-General of Priſoners, will give his occaſional attendance.

A commiſſioned officer, with a ſerjeant and twelve dragoons, will be ſent from hence to attend upon my Commiſſioners; and I give this timely notice, that you may, if you pleaſe, have an equal number with yours.

I conclude you will join with me in opinion, that Germantown muſt be conſidered ſo far a neutral place, as that no troops be permitted to enter it, except the guards afore-mentioned, during the meeting of the Commiſſioners. *I am, with due reſpect, Sir,*
Your moſt obedient Servant,
Gen. Waſhington, &c. &c. W. HOWE.

(Copy)

SIR, Head-Quarters, 29th March, 1778.

I HAVE been favoured with your letter of the 27th inſtant.

I agree with you, that Germantown ſhall be conſidered a neutral place during the meeting of the Commiſſioners, and that no troops ſhall be permitted to enter it while they are there, except the guards mutually ſent to attend them. *With due reſpect, I am, Sir,*
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Gen. Howe, &c. &c. G. WASHINGTON.

(Copy)

By his Excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE, Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova-Scotia to Weſt-Florida incluſive, &c. &c. &c.

To Col. *Charles O'Hara*, Col. *Humphry Stephens*, and Capt. *Richard Fitzpatrick.*

IN purſuance of an agreement entered into with Gen. Waſhington, for the appointment of Commiſſioners on his part and on mine, to meet at Germantown on Tueſday, the 10th day of March, 1778, with full powers to take under their conſideration all paſt tranſactions relative to the exchange of priſoners; to adjuſt the differences that have ſo long ſubſiſted in regard to them; to remove all difficulties that may ariſe, in carrying into execution a general exchange of the priſoners with both parties at this time; and finally to eſtabliſh a regular and explicit cartel for the future;—I do hereby nominate and appoint you, Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphry Stephens, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick, Commiſſioners, on my part, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and you, or any two of you, are accordingly to repair to Germantown on the day abovementioned, and there to treat, determine and agree with a like number of Commiſſioners, of ſuitable ranks, on the part of Gen. Waſhington, veſted with ſimilar powers to thoſe herein contained, upon all matters whatſoever relative to priſoners.

For all which this ſhall be to you, Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphry Stephens, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick, or to any two of you, a ſufficient warrant, and your engagements ſo concluded upon will, upon condition of their being mutually interchanged, be finally ratified and confirmed on my part.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Head Quarters, Philadelphia, the 5th day of March, 1778. W. HOWE.

By his Excellency's command,
ROBERT MACKENZIE. (Copy.)

By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the United States of America,

To Colonel *William Grayſon*, Lieutenant-Colonels *Robert Hanſon Harriſon*, and *Alexander Hamilton*, and *Elias Boudinot*, Eſq; Commiſſary-General of Priſoners.

WHEREAS a propoſition was made by me, on the 30th day of July, 1776, to his Excellency General Sir William Howe, and acceded to by him on the firſt day of Auguſt following, ſtipulating an exchange of priſoners, "officer for officer of equal rank, ſoldier for ſoldier, and citizen for citizen."

And whereas differences have ariſen on the conſtruction and execution of this agreement; and it has been found by experience to be inadequate to all the deſirable purpoſes for which it was intended, not being ſufficiently extenſive and definite to comprehend the diverſity of circumſtances incident to the ſtate of captivity, or to aſcertain the various modes of relief applicable to all.

In order to adjuſt all ſuch differences, to prevent others in future, ſo far as may be practicable, and to fix the exchange and accommodation of priſoners of war upon a more certain, liberal and ample foundation, you are, in virtue of full powers to me delegated, to meet ſuch commiſſioners of ſuitable rank, as are or ſhall be appointed on the part of General Sir William Howe, at Germantown, on the laſt day of this month, and who ſhall come duly authoriſed to treat on the ſubject.

With them to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of priſoners of war, and for all matters whatſoever, which may be properly contained therein, on principles of juſtice, humanity and mutual advantage, and agreeable to the cuſtomary rules and practice of war among civilized nations: For all which, this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant, and your engagements, being mutually interchanged, ſhall be ratified and confirmed by me.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Head Quarters, Valley Forge, this 28th day of March, 1778. G. WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN LAURENS, Aid de Camp. (Copy.)

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

WE the Commiſſioners appointed by your Excellency, "to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention, for the exchange of priſoners of war, and for all matters whatſoever, which may be properly contained therein," beg leave to report—

That in purſuance of your Excellency's orders, on the 31ſt day of March we met, at Germantown, the Commiſſioners appointed by General Sir William Howe, for the purpoſes, as expreſſed in their commiſſion, "of taking into conſideration all paſt tranſactions, relative to the exchange of priſoners, to adjuſt the differences that have ſo long ſubſiſted in regard to them, to remove all difficul-

ties that may arise, in carrying into execution a general exchange of prisoners with both parties at this time, and finally to establish a regular and explicit cartel for the future"—

We produced our respective powers and interchanged copies for further examination; after which a proposition was made to us, to take up the business of our meeting in the form of a general Cartel, and to make the discussion of past transactions a secondary object; in doing which, it was to be understood, that nothing was to be final or obligatory, till the whole treaty should be concluded. To this we readily agreed, as the mode appeared eligible in itself, and consonant with the intention of our commission.—These preliminaries being adjusted, a paper was submitted to our consideration, containing a number of articles relative to the subject of our negociation, which we promised to peruse and deliver our sentiments concerning.

General Howe's Commissioners proposed to adjourn till the next day, and expressed a desire of returning that evening to Philadelphia, to which we did not then think proper to object.

Having met the next morning, we, in a cursory manner, pointed out some imperfections in General Howe's commission: An essential one was, that it contained no recital of the authority by which he acted; whereas your Excellency's commission expresly specifies, that it is "in virtue of full powers to you delegated." His Commissioners promised to communicate our objections, and receive his further instructions.

We proceeded in the mean time to a comparison of ideas on the paper abovementioned, and made rough minutes of the result, agreeing that whatever might be adopted should only be considered as a concurrence in some general principles, which were to be modified, explained, enlarged and applied, as should be afterwards determined.

It was then proposed to digest what had been done into a more regular and explicit form, and to prepare any new propositions which might occur; but as this would necessarily require time, it was agreed to defer our next interview to Friday, the 3d of April.

The Commissioners from General Howe then informed us, that it was expected by him the Commissioners on both sides were always to retire, after the business of the day, within their respective lines, and that the neutrality of Germantown was only to continue during the time of actual negociation; as on account of the proximity of that place to Philadelphia, many inconveniences might attend our constant residence there.—This proposal was equally unexpected and surprising: We conceived it to be contrary to the tenor of the correspondence communicated to us, which had passed between your Excellency and General Howe, for appointment of a place of treaty.—It could not but produce much unnecessary delay in the negociation, the distance between your Camp and Germantown being sixteen miles, and tended to impose a new and burthensome condition on us, by obliging us to perform a journey of twice that distance every day. In point of propriety and for the dispatch of business we thought it necessary the Commissioners should remain constantly together. These motives, and an apprehension that something might be implied, in the objection, unfavourable to our personal honour, determined us to suspend the negociation till we had reported to your Excellency the terms required, and received your directions in consequence. We declared our resolution and reasons to General Howe's Commissioners and have returned to Camp accordingly.

W. GRAYSON,
R. H. HARRISON.
A. HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT.

Camp, Valley-Forge,
April 4th, 1778.

(Copy)

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

WE the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency "to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever which may properly be contained therein," beg leave to report,——

That, agreeable to your Excellency's orders, on Monday the 6th of April we met, at Newtown in Bucks county, the Commissioners appointed by General Sir William Howe, for the purposes as expressed in their commission, "of taking into consideration all past transactions relative to the exchange of prisoners, to adjust the differences that have so long subsisted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution a general exchange of prisoners with both parties at this time, and finally to establish a regular and explicit cartel for the future."

The next day we entered upon business. The commissioners on the part of General Howe opened it, by informing us that he had been made acquainted with our objections to his commission, but that he would not consent to the alteration we had proposed respecting an insertion of the powers under which he acted: That he meant the treaty to be of a personal nature, founded on the mutual confidence and honour of the contracting Generals, *and had no intention, either of binding the nation or extending the cartel beyond the limits and duration of his own command.* They declared themselves ready to treat with us on this footing and with their present powers, which they deemed adequate to the purposes of our meeting.

In answer, we assigned them our reasons at large for thinking there was a material defect in their powers, which must render any treaty we could form nugatory and unequal;—nugatory, because the private faith of an individual could not, in the nature of things, be a competent or proper security for a treaty of public import;—and unequal, because on the one hand, from the express terms of our powers, the public faith would be plighted for our engagements, and on the other, General Howe alone would be bound for the performance of theirs.

The Commissioners from General Howe, in the course of the discussion, intimated an impropriety in treating with us on a national ground, in a contest of such a nature as the present, which might imply an acknowledgment inconsistent with their claims.——We observed to them, that if there was any inconsistency at all, it would operate equally against the forming a cartel on any principle whatever, and against the whole business of exchange; but that the measure was calculated for mutual advantage, and must justify itself on its expediency and necessity. We supported our observation by precedents drawn from practice in like cases; and in order to obviate every scruple, and to remove, as far as was in our power, every impediment to the execution of our commission, we proposed that a clause should be admitted into the cartel, declaring that no expressions contained in it should be construed to affect the political claims of either country, in any thing not directly necessary to the due and faithful observance of the treaty. This we thought a good expedient for reconciling difficulties on both sides.——We agreed to come to a final determination the next day.

We met accordingly; and after some mutual explanations we informed General Howe's commissioners, that on the most mature deliberation, we found ourselves obliged to adhere to our objections to their commission, and could by no means think ourselves authorised to treat with them, unless their powers were made correspondent to our own. They then proposed that two of their number should immediately proceed to Philadelphia, to consult General Howe again upon the subject. This proposal we chearfully assented to, in hopes that he would ultimately put it in our power to answer the desirable purposes of our appointment.

On the return of these gentlemen from Philadelphia, they informed us that General Howe persisted in the idea of a personal treaty on his part, and refused to enlarge his powers by the declaration required on ours. We then proposed to state our objections in writing, and to receive their answer in the same manner: The former we did, as follows.

"THE Commissioners appointed by his excellency General Washington, to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever that may be properly contained therein-------

"Having examined the powers on the part of General Sir William Howe to his commissioners, and compared them with their own, observe a difference, which, in their apprehension, is very essential and important: General Washington, in his commission, expresly declares it to be given in virtue of full powers to him delegated: General Sir William Howe, in his commission, makes no acknowledgment of any authority by which he acts.

"It appears to be the intention of the respective Generals, mutually expressed in their powers, to do an extensive and permanent act, which shall not only effect a settlement of past differences, and a general exchange of prisoners for the present, but shall extend to the establishment of a *regular* and *explicit* Cartel *in future.* The objects of this Cartel will not be wholly of a military nature, but will include matters of very interesting civil concern —It is apprehended, that the power of entering into a treaty of such importance is not naturally inherent in military command, and that it cannot be exercised, by either of the Generals, as an official act, merely, in virtue of their military capacities; but must be founded on special authority, delegated for the purpose.—This authority, according to reason and universal practice, ought to be declared, otherwise it will not appear, nor have the least efficiency or operation—

"That if the authority does not exist, the negociation can have no sufficient foundation. It must rest solely on the footing of personal confidence. The public faith cannot be considered as pledged, for the performance of any engagements, in consequence of it, and those may of course be over-ruled at pleasure. Could the credit of individuals be supposed great enough, in preservation of personal honour, to prevent the interference of superior authority---their influence could not, at any rate, extend beyond their own command, and should the casualties of war remove them, their successors would not be, in any manner, bound by their engagements.

"In fine, it is conceived, there would be a manifest impropriety in conducting a business of this nature on personal ground, as such a measure would be destitue of that validity, which the solemnity of a public act alone can give, and which the magnitude of the objects it is intended to comprehend indispensibly requires.—Personal confidence, or the mutual confidence of individuals, is too slender and unsubstantial a basis, for concerns of so great variety and extent, as the treaty in contemplation must necessarily involve.

W. GRAYSON,
R. H. HARRSON,
A. HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT."

Newtown, April 10, 1778.

To Col. Charles O'Hara,
Col. Humphry Stephens,
Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick.

In return, the Commissioners on the part of General Howe delivered us a paper, containing a writing, as follows:—

"THE Commissioners appointed by his Excellency Sir William Howe, to take into consideration all past transactions relative to the exchange of prisoners, to adjust the differences that have so long subsisted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution a general exchange of prisoners with both parties at this time, and finally, to establish a regular and explicit cartel for the future, having received the objections made to the commission under which they act, from the Commissioners appointed to meet them for similar purposes by General Washington, are much concerned to find they are likely to prove an obstruction to the Execution of so desirable a purpose. They conceive the powers delegated to them by their commission to be sufficient and ample, for effectually accomplishing the purposes therein contained; and hereby declare themselves ready and desirous of immediately entering upon a treaty with the Commissioners appointed by General Washington, for carrying into execution the different objects of their commission.

C. O'HARA,
H. STEPHENS.
R. FITZPATRICK."

Newtown, April 11, 1778.

To Col. Grayson,
Lieut. Col. Harrison,
Lieut. Col. Hamilton,
Elias Boudinot, Esq;

We immediately prepared a reply to the foregoing writing, which we offered to General Howe's Commissioners, but they refused to read it; alledging that, if we would not meet them on the commission they now had, the negociation was at an end. We then read to them the reply we had prepared, to the following effect:

"THE Commissioners appointed by his Excellency General Washington, to confer, determine, and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever, that may be properly contained therein, are inexpressibly concerned to find—

"That the Commissioners on the part of General Sir William Howe should think it necessary to make the objections stated to their powers, and supported, as they apprehend, by the most conclusive reasons, an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of a negociation, intended to answer the most benevolent and estimable purposes.

"As General Sir William Howe must be supposed fully impowered *to enter into the treaty his commission imports*, they can conceive no sufficient reason for not declaring his powers, and would flatter themselves, that nothing can be easier than to remove the cause of their objections, and to proceed in the business on admissible terms.—They are ready and solicitous to treat on fair, proper and equal ground; such as will give efficacy to their proceedings, and place a public act on the foundation of public authority.

W. GRAYSON,
R. H. HARRISON,
A. HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT."

Newtown, April 11, 1778.

To Col. Charles O'Hara,
Col. Humphry Stephens,
Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick.

We shall be happy if our conduct on this occasion meets with your Excellency's approbation. We were fully sensible of your solicitude for the success of a treaty, designed to provide an effectual and durable remedy for those calamities, with which the state of captivity has been hitherto afflicted. We are sorry the views of Gen. Sir William Howe were so far different from yours, as to render them impracticable. Your powers to us were the standard, by which we were to judge of the sufficiency of his. The former are founded on the broad basis of national faith; the latter on the narrow one of private faith. A dissimilarity, in so material a point, appeared to us a solid, and on our part, an insuperable objection. We considered the formation of a treaty, by which such momentous concerns would be affected, with no other sanction than the personal honour and interest of an individual, not only as incompatible with our commission, but repugnant to reason, to the nature of the business, and to common usage in similar cases. A treaty so formed would, in our conception, be merely nominal—or at best of temporary operation—certainly ceasing with personal command, liable at any time to be violated by public authority, without the imputation of public dishonour, and highly derogatory to the dignity of these United States.

W. GRAYSON,
R. H. HARRISON,
A. HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT."

Camp, Valley-Forge,
April 15, 1778.

In CONGRESS, April 21, 1778.

RESOLVED,

THAT Congress approve the conduct of Col. Grayson, Lieut. Col. Harrison, and Lieut. Col Hamilton, and Elias Boudinot, Esq; Commissioners appointed by Gen. Washington to meet the Commissioners of Gen. Sir William Howe, and with them to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever, which may be properly contained therein, in the several meetings held at Germantown and Newtown with the said Commissioners of General Howe.

Resolved, That Congress are sincerely desirous of settling a cartel, for the exchange of prisoners, on principles of justice, humanity and mutual advantage, and agreeable to the customary rules and practice of war among civilized nations; and that they lament the obstacles raised by General Howe and his Commissioners, during the negociations held for this desirable purpose.

Extract from the Minutes.
Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Hugh Montgomery Brackinridge,

HATH opened an ACADEMY at Frederick-Town, Maryland. School Exercises will begin on the first Day of June next. † 7/6

LOTTERY TICKETS.

LOST, within these three weeks, either in Lancaster, between there and York-Town, or in York-Town, three Tickets in the United States Lottery, No. 86,414, 86,415, and 86,417. Whoever has found the same, and will return them to DAVID CANDLER, in York-Town, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged.

N. B. They can be of no benefit to any but the owner, as payment is stopped at the Lottery-office, if they should prove fortunate. April 30, 1778. ¶

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in York-Town, an apprentice boy, named *George Wise*, about fifteen and a half years of age, about five feet three inches high, short black hair; had on, when he went away, a round hat, blue coat, with metal buttons, white flannel jacket, black velvet breeches, blue ribbed stockings, half soaled shoes, and a home made shirt. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any goal in this State, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by FREDERICK ADERHOLD. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, in Carrolsburgh, York county, containing 200 acres; the richness of soil, a proper propotion of meadow ground, and the situation, equally remote from the Indian and British savages, renders it one of the most elegible retreats in this State; about 60 acres of plow-land and meadow are cleared, a log house and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living near said place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation of Andrew Livingston, late deceased, containing 314 acres, situate in Mountjoy township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other office-houses; about 150 acres of upland cleared, 30 acres of meadow, and 30 more may be made, 20 of which can easily be watered, a draw-well, and two streams of water, one of which has a good mill-seat. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living near said place.

‡ JOHN LIVINGSTON.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

B. F. Silas Deane

POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE of May 2, 1778.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 4.

On Saturday laſt SIMEON DEANE, Eſq; arrived at Congreſs, expreſs from the American Plenipotentiaries at the Court of France, and delivered his Diſpatches to his Honour the Preſident.———The important Contents are, by a Correſpondent, thus communicated.

THE news of the defeat and captivity of General Burgoyne were received in France the beginning of December, with as much joy as if a victory by their own troops had been announced. Our Plenipotentiaries took this opportunity again to attract the attention of the Court of France to the object of their negotiation. On the 16th, Monſieur Girard, Royal Syndic of Straſburgh, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State, waited upon our Plenipotentiaries, and informed them, *by order of the King*, "That after long and full conſideration of our affairs and propoſitions in Council, it was decided, and his Majeſty was determined to acknowledge our Independence, and make a Treaty with us of Amity and Commerce. That in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our preſent ſituation to obtain terms from us, which otherwiſe would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majeſty deſiring that the treaty, once made, ſhould be durable, and our amity ſubſiſt for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its intereſt in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty ſhould be ſuch, as we might be willing to agree to if our ſtate had been long eſtabliſhed, and in the fulneſs of ſtrength and power, and ſuch as we ſhould approve of when that time ſhould come. That his Majeſty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to ſupport our Independence by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably be ſoon engaged in war, with all the expences, riſque and damage uſually attending it; yet he ſhould not expect any compenſation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our ſakes, ſince, beſides his real goodwill to us and our cauſe, it was manifeſtly the intereſt of France, that the power of England ſhould be diminiſhed by our ſeparation from it. He ſhould, moreover, not ſo much as inſiſt, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we ſhould not make a ſeparate peace for ourſelves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us. The only condition he ſhould require and rely on would be this, *that we, in no peace to be made with England, ſhould give up our Independence, and return to the obedience of that government.*"

That upon theſe principles, by virtue of full powers by the King of France to Monſieur Girard, Royal Syndic of the City of Straſburgh, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State, dated the 30th of January, 1778, this Miniſter, with our Plenipotentiaries, ſigned at Paris, on the 6th of February, a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce between the Crown of France and the United States of America, almoſt in the very terms in which the American Plenipotentiaries had been inſtructed by Congreſs. In the Treaty of Alliance, the following articles are conſpicuous.

"ARTICLE I. If war ſhould break out between France and Great-Britain, during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, his Majeſty and the United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils, and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies."

"ARTICLE II. The eſſential and *direct end* of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually *the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited*, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce."

"ARTICLE VI. The Moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever the poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Bermuda, *as well as of any part of the continent of North-America*, which before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh Colonies, or which *are at this time, or have lately been*, under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain."

The Treaty of Commerce ſtands upon the broad baſis of equality; and, conſidering the eſtabliſhed great power of France, and the infancy of the United States, is an act without parallel. In a word, the ſentiments delivered on the 16th of December by Monſ. Girard, by order of the King of France, are ſentiments rarely entertained by Princes, and which, together with theſe equal treaties, muſt rank him, not only among the greateſt Monarchs of France, but in hiſtory.

The Independence of America is a favourite object with all thoſe powers of Europe, who entertain commercial views.---With reſpect to the acknowledgment of our Independence, they have waited the example of France, and will now be determined in our favour by her conduct. The Emperor, Spain and Pruſſia are determined to ſupport us. On the 6th of November laſt the Pruſſian Miniſter wrote in the following terms to one of our Plenipotentiaries, "As to the reinforcements of troops which Great-Britain may receive from other powers of Europe for the next campaign, I can aſſure you, Sir, that your Nation has nothing to fear from Ruſſia or Denmark; and that even Germany will not furniſh but ſome hundred men which the Duke of Brunſwick, the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Margrave of Anſpach, in conformity to their treaties, cannot but ſend annually, to recruit the troops which thoſe Princes hold in America in the pay of England. It is with ſincere ſatisfaction that I give you this agreeable information."---The King of Pruſſia would not allow the troops of Heſſe and Hanau, in Britiſh pay, to paſs through his dominions,----he has promiſed to be the ſecond Power in Europe to acknowledge the Independence of America.

The American priſoners in England were treated with ſuch inhumanity, as induced our Plenipotentiaries to write to Lord North on the ſubject; and to employ a gentleman of rank in London to relieve their diſtreſſes. The Britiſh government thereupon relaxed their ſeverities. The friends of America in London called a meeting on the 24th of December, 1777, to collect ſubſcriptions for the relief of American priſoners, and on the 5th of January they collected £2677:8:6 ſterling for that purpoſe. Among the ſubſcribers ſtand the names of Marquis of Rockingham, Marquis of Granby, Earl Shelburne, Earl Abingdon, Lord Cholmondely, Viſcount Middleton, Viſcounteſs Middleton, Sir George Saville, Hon. Thomas Townſhend, Hon. Thomas Townſhend, junior, Hon. Thomas Walpole, beſides many Aldermen and Gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction. Our Plenipotentiaries aſſure us that Britain, failing in this campaign, cannot poſſibly make another in America, ſo low are her finances reduced, ſo ruined is her credit abroad, and ſo difficult is it for her to procure men at home. That the greateſt preparations of war were making in all parts of France. That near 50,000 French troops were actually marched into Normandy and Brittany; and that the navy of France and Spain now conſiſted of 270 ſail ready for ſea.

Theſe important advices were brought over in Le Senſible, Monſ. Marignie, Commander, a Royal Frigate of France, of 28 twelve-pounders and 300 men. She left Breſt on the 8th of March, and after a paſſage of 35 days arrived at Caſco-Bay, from whence ſhe ſailed on her return, after two days ſtay to take in water.

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ties that may arise, in carrying into execution a general exchange of prisoners with both parties at this time, and finally to establish a regular and explicit cartel for the future"—

We produced our respective powers and interchanged copies for further examination; after which a proposition was made to us, to take up the business of our meeting in the form of a general Cartel, and to make the discussion of past transactions a secondary object; in doing which, it was to be understood, that nothing was to be final or obligatory, till the whole treaty should be concluded. To this we readily agreed, as the mode appeared eligible in itself, and consonant with the intention of our commission.—These preliminaries being adjusted, a paper was submitted to our consideration, containing a number of articles relative to the subject of our negociation, which we promised to peruse and deliver our sentiments concerning.

General Howe's Commissioners proposed to adjourn till the next day, and expressed a
evening to Philadelphia, to whic
proper to object.

Having met the next morning
ner, pointed out some imperfec
commission: An essential one v
recital of the authority by wi
your Excellency's commission ex
"in virtue of full powers to you
missioners promised to commun
receive his further instructions.

We proceeded in the mean
ideas on the paper abovementio
nutes of the result, agreeing
adopted should only be consid
some general principles, which
plained, enlarged and applied,
determined.

It was then proposed to digest
a more regular and explicit form
propositions which might occur
cessarily require time, it was ag
terview to Friday, the 3d of Ap

The Commissioners from Gen
us, that it was expected by
both sides were always to retir
day, within their respective line
of Germantown was only to
of actual negociation; as on ac
that place to Philadelphia, m
attend our constant residence t
equally unexpected and surprisi
contrary to the tenor of the co
ted to us, which had passed
and General Howe, for appointr
It could not but produce muc
negociation, the distance betw
mantown being sixteen miles, a
and burthensome condition on u
a journey of twice that distan
propriety and for the dispatc
necessary the Commissioners
together. These motives, a
something might be implied, i
ble to our personal honour, de
negociation till we had report
terms required, and received
quence. We declared our
General Howe's Commission
Camp accordingly.

Camp, Valley-Forge,
April 4th, 1778.

(Copy)

To his Excellency GEORGE
General and Commander in
United States of America.

WE the Commissioners ap
cy "to confer, determ
ty and convention for the exc
and for all matters whatsoev
contained therein," beg leave

That, agreeable to your Ex
day the 6th of April we met, a
ty, the Commissioners appoin
Howe, for the purposes as exp
"of taking into consideration
to the exchange of prisoners, t
have so long subsisted in reg
difficulties that may arise in c
neral exchange of prisoners wit
and finally to establish a regular
future."

The next day we entered upo
sioners on the part of General
forming us that he had been r
objections to his commission, l
sent to the alteration we had pr
tion of the powers under which
the treaty to be of a personal n
tual confidence and honour of
and had no intention, either of
ing the cartel beyond the lim
command. They declared th
us on this footing and with t
they deemed adequate to the
In answer, we assigned the
thinking there was a mater
which must render any tre
and unequal;—nugatory, b
individual could not, in the
petent or proper security for
and unequal; because on the
terms of our powers, the public
for our engagements, and on the other, General Howe alone would be bound for the performance of theirs.

The Commissioners from General Howe, in the course of the discussion, intimated an impropriety in treating with us on a national ground, in a contest of such a nature as the present, which might imply an acknowledgment inconsistent with their claims.——We observed to them, that if there was any inconsistency at all, it would operate equally against the forming a cartel on any principle whatever, and against the whole business of exchange; but that the measure was calculated for mutual advantage, and must justify itself on its expediency and necessity. We supported our observation by precedents drawn from practice in like cases; and in order to obviate every scruple, and to remove, as far as was in our power, every impediment to the execution of our commission, we proposed that a clause should be admitted into the cartel, declaring that no expressions contained in it should be construed to affect the political claims of either country, in any thing not directly necessary to the due and faithful observance of the treaty. This we thought a good expedient for reconciling difficulties on both sides.——We agreed to come to a final determination the next day.

We met accordingly; and after some mutual explanations we informed General Howe's commissioners, that on the most mature deliberation, we found ourselves obliged to adhere to our objections to their commission, and could by no means think ourselves authorised to treat with them, unless their powers were made correspondent to our own. They then proposed that two of their number should immediately proceed to Philadelphia, to consult General Howe again upon the subject. This propo-

ners of war, and for all matters whatsoever, that may be properly contained therein, are inexpressibly concerned to find—

"That the Commissioners on the part of General Sir William Howe should think it necessary to make the objections stated to their powers, and supported, as they apprehend, by the most conclusive reasons, an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of a negociation, intended to answer the most benevolent and estimable purposes.

"As General Sir William Howe must be supposed fully impowered *to enter into the treaty his commission imports*, they can conceive no sufficient reason for not declaring his powers, and would flatter themselves, that nothing can be easier than to remove the cause of their objections, and to proceed in the business on admissible terms.—They are ready and solicitous to treat on fair, proper and equal ground; such as will give efficacy to their proceedings, and place a public act on the foundation of public authority. W. GRAYSON.

...April 11, 1778. H. STEPHENS.
To Col. Grayson, R. FITZPATRICK."
Lieut. Col. Harrison,
Lieut. Col. Hamilton,
Elias Boudinot, Esq;

We immediately prepared a reply to the foregoing writing, which we offered to General Howe's Commissioners, but they refused to read it; alledging that, if we would not meet them on the commission they now had, the negociation was at an end. We then read to them the reply we had prepared, to the following effect:

"THE Commissioners appointed by his Excellency General Washington, to confer, determine, and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of priso-

one of ... retreats ... and ...
acres of plow-land and meadow are cleared, a log house and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living near said place.

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation of Andrew Livingston, late deceased, containing 314 acres, situate in Mountjoy township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and other office-houses; about 150 acres of upland cleared, 30 acres of meadow, and 30 more may be made, 20 of which can easily be watered, a draw-well, and two streams of water, one of which has a good mill-seat. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living near said place.

‡ JOHN LIVINGSTON.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

IN CONGRESS, May 6, 1778.

WHEREAS Congreſs have received, from their Commiſſioners at the Court of France, copies of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of a Treaty of Alliance, between the Crown of France and theſe United States, duly entered into and executed at Paris on the 6th day of February laſt, by a Miniſter properly authoriſed by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on the one part, and the ſaid Commiſſioners on the other part: AND WHEREAS the ſaid treaties have been maturely conſidered and *unanimouſly* ratified and confirmed by Congreſs. In which ſaid treaty of Amity and Commerce are the articles following, *to wit.*

ARTICLE VI. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all veſſels and the effects belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens, roads, or on the ſeas near to his countries, iſlands, cities or towns; and to recover and reſtore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ſuch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within his juriſdiction; and the ſhips of war of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or any convoy ſailing under his authority, ſhall upon all occaſions take under their protection all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe, or going the ſame way, and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels, as long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, againſt all attacks, force and violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King.

ARTICLE VII. In like manner the ſaid United States, and their ſhips of war, ſailing under their authority, ſhall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the veſſels and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and uſe all their endeavours to recover, and cauſe to be reſtored, the ſaid veſſels and effects that ſhall have been taken within the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States, or any of them.

ARTICLE XIV. The merchant ſhips of either of the parties which ſhall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whoſe voyage and the ſpecies of goods on board her there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas as in the ports and havens, not only [illegible] Scots [illegible] have been prohibited as contraband.

ARTICLE XV. If, by the exhibiting of the aboveſaid certificates, the other party diſcover there are any of thoſe ſorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and conſigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it ſhall not be lawful to break up the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to open any cheſt, coffers, packs, caſks, or any other veſſels found therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt parcels of her goods, whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of France, or the inhabitants of the ſaid United States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore in the preſence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory thereof made, but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange or alienate the ſame in any manner, until after that due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty ſhall, by a ſentence pronounced, have confiſcated the ſame; ſaving always, as well the ſhip itſelf, as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be eſteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargoe, but only part thereof, ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ſhip ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor, who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe, the captor, having received thoſe goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means freely to proſecute the voyage on which ſhe was bound; but in caſe the contraband merchandize cannot be all received on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithſtanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the neareſt port, agreeable to what is above directed.

ARTICLE XVI. On the contrary it is agreed, That whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their ſubjects, the whole, altho' it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods, may be confiſcated, in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except ſuch goods and merchandize as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or were after ſuch declaration, if ſo be it were done without knowledge of ſuch declaration; ſo that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited or otherwiſe, which as is aforeſaid were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that, if the ſaid merchandize be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any port belonging to the enemy; the two contracting parties agreeing, that the term of two months being paſt after the declaration of war, their reſpective ſubjects, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE XVII. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they ſuffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make ſatisfaction for all matter of damage, and the intereſt thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

ARTICLE XX. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties, their people or ſubjects, ſhall within the coaſts or dominions of the other ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked, or ſuffer any other damage, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof, and letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

ARTICLE XXI. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced thro' ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity for ſeeking of ſhelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity and kindneſs, and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they ſhall be permitted to refreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons, or reparation of their ſhips, and conveniency of their voyage; and they ſhall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any let or hindrance.

ARTICLE XXV. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port, to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are the enemies of both or either party without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the [illegible] of the enemy [illegible] but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame Prince or under ſeveral: And it is hereby ſtipulated that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates, altho' the whole laden, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted: It is alſo agreed in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that, altho' they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in the actual ſervice of the enemies.

ARTICLE XXVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods ſhall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes, and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gun-powder, match, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, mortars, petards, granadoes, ſalt-petre, muſkets, muſket ball, bucklers, helmets, breaſt-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming ſoldiers, muſket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever. Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods, that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made, gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, braſs, coals, as also wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugars, and all ſorts of ſalts, and in general all proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of mankind and the ſuſtenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors, alſo ſhips-maſts, planks, boards and beams, of what trees ſoever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatſoever, which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or thing prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned among free goods, as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things, which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

ARTICLE XXVII. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one ſide and the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties; which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year; it is likewiſe agreed, that ſuch ſhips being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports as abovementioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame; which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed forms; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

ARTICLE XXIX. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts, or on the high ſeas, by any ſhips of war of the other, or by any privateers, the ſaid ſhips of war, or privateers, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty; and the ſhip, when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace, or force her to quit her intended courſe.

Form of the Paſſports and Letters, which are to be given to the Ships and Barques, according to the 27th Article of this Treaty.

TO ALL who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents GREETING.

IT is hereby made known, that leave and permiſſion has been given to maſter and commander of the ſhip called of the town of burthen tons or thereabout, lying at preſent in the port and haven of and bound for laden with after that his ſhip has been viſited [illegible] before [illegible] by the officers of the admiralty, or commiſſioners of maritime affairs, that the ſaid ſhip belongs to one or more of the ſubjects of the act whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents, as likewiſe that he will keep, and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a liſt, ſigned and witneſſed, containing the names and ſir-names, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall embark on board her, whom he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhew this preſent leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and ſhall give a faithful account to them of what paſſed and was done during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms and enſigns of the King, or United States, during his voyage. In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents, and put the ſeal of our arms thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by at the day of Anno Domini

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the ſaid treaty may be well and faithfully performed and kept on the part and behalf of theſe United States, RESOLVED, That all Captains, Commanders, and other Officers and Seamen, belonging to any of the veſſels of war of theſe United States, or any of them, or of any private armed veſſels commiſſioned by Congreſs, and all other the ſubjects of theſe United States, do govern themſelves ſtrictly in all things according to the above recited articles, and that they do afford the ſame aid and protection to the perſons, commerce and property of the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as is due to the perſons, commerce and property of the inhabitants of theſe United States. AND FURTHER, IT IS RECOMMENDED to all the inhabitants of theſe States, to conſider the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty as their brethren and allies, and that they behave towards them with the friendſhip and attention due to the ſubjects of a GREAT PRINCE, who, with the moſt magnanimity and wiſdom, hath treated with theſe United States on terms of perfect equality and mutual advantage, thereby rendering himſelf THE PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WILLIAM HALL,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Houſe in Reading, near the Court-houſe.

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's pſalms by the dozen, neat Turkey prayer-books, parchment and pounce, paper hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine patent medicines; tincture of ſpleenwort for hypochondriachal diſorders; elixir of Bardana for the gout and rheumatiſm, &c. tincture of ſage for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and to give ſpirits, &c. eſſence of water-dock for ſcurvies and all cutaneous diſorders, &c. balſom of honey for coughs and conſumptions, &c. &c.

LEAD WORKS.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of LEAD ORE, fit for the Furnace. Apply to

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York-Town.

From the LONDON EVENING POST *of January 27.*

The following is an authentic copy of the letter which was ſent to Lord North, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America.

To the Right Hon. LORD NORTH, *Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Principal Miniſter of the King of Great-Britain.*

MY LORD,

FROM motives of duty, and an earneſt deſire of mitigating the calamities of war, we propoſed, near a year ſince, to the King of Great-Britain's Ambaſſador here, an exchange of priſoners in Europe. The anſwer we received muſt have been made known to your Lordſhip, and the world will judge of its decency. It would have been honourable for that noble Lord, and happy for thouſands, who have ſince ſuffered unneceſſarily, if he had conſidered that moderation is the mark of wiſdom, and humanity an ornament to the higheſt ſtation. Theſe are the ſentiments at leaſt which have governed the Congreſs and people of the United States. They have wiſhed that this war, into which they entered with reluctance, might be diſtinguiſhed by the humanity with which it was conducted; and that compaſſion might heal the wounds that were inflicted. The records of Congreſs, my Lord, are filled with proofs of tender care and attention, not only to the wants, but to the comfort and accommodation of their priſoners.

"We have wiſhed in vain to find ſuch inſtances in the acts of the Britiſh government, for unhappily all we have ſeen on this ſubject is, the public declaration of the Governor and General who was choſen to commence this war, that the American officers and ſoldiers ſhould be treated with equal indignity, and all devoted, without diſtinction, to the moſt ignominous fate, in terms too low for us to repeat. We have never heard of this proceeding having been cenſured by the government from which he derived his authority. Neither has the invitation to the Indian ſavages, at a public treaty, to drink the blood, and feaſt upon the body of thoſe whom you called your ſubjects, been ever diſavowed.

"It is an univerſal complaint, that the practices of thoſe in authority under you, have been conformable to the principles of theſe public acts.

"Col. Parker, a gentleman of rank, was thrown into a common goal in Boſton, covered over with wounds, where he periſhed unpitied, for want of the common comforts which his ſituation and humanity required.

"Col. Ethan Allen was dragged, in chains, from Canada to England, from England to Ireland, from Ireland to Carolina, and from thence to New-York; at a time when the officers taken from you, in the ſame expedition, were treated not only with lenity, but every poſſible indulgence.

"The barbarous treatment of Mr. Lovel, in Boſton, has no parallel. Of the priſoners made in Fort Waſhington, two thirds of them periſhed by the unexampled cruelty and rigours of their captivity. Even in England, the ſeverities which the American priſoners ſuffer are, according to the teſtimony of every one we have ſeen, of the moſt grievous kind. Stripes have been inflicted on ſome, to make them commit the deepeſt of all crimes, the fighting againſt the liberties of their country. Numbers are now groaning in bondage in Africa and India, to which they were compelled by menaces of an immediate ignominious death; as contrary to every rule of war among civilized nations, as to every dictate of humanity.

"It is with the greateſt regret we mention theſe cruelties. For the honour of humanity we hope they will not be committed again. Your Lordſhip muſt know, that it is in the power of thoſe we have the honour to repreſent, to make ample retaliation upon the numerous priſoners of all ranks in their poſſeſſion; and we warn and beſeech you not to render it their indiſpenſible duty. Upwards of 500 Britiſh ſeamen have been generouſly treated, ſet at liberty by our cruizers in theſe ſeas, and ſent at the public expence to their country. We truſt, you will think yourſelves bound to diſmiſs an equal number of ſeamen, taken in the ſervice of the United States.

"We alſo deſire, that a perſon appointed by us may have permiſſion to furniſh the ſubjects of the United States, who are in your priſons, with the neceſſaries they may want from time to time; and that a general cartel may be immediately ſettled, by which the unfortunate on both ſides may be relieved as ſoon as poſſible from the miſeries of impriſonment.

"We muſt beg a ſpeedy anſwer, that we may tranſmit, without delay, the determination of your court to our conſtituents.

"We have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervants,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
SILAS DEANE,
ARTHUR LEE,

Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary from the Independent and United States of America."

Paſſi, near Paris, Dec. 12, 1777.

The anſwer received from government the 3d of January, 1778, on the ſubject of the American priſoners, is to the following effect:

"His Majeſty's ſervants do not approve of the propoſal of inſpectors. They underſtand the eſtabliſhment of the priſoners to be what is uſual and proper in ſuch caſes; if there has been any neglect, they have given ſtrict orders to have it rectified, and they will always be ready to redreſs any complaints that ſhall be made. The priſoners ſhall be permitted to receive, under proper regulations, any charitable donations in their favour. Beſides this, government are diſpoſed, and have it in their intentions, as opportunity ſhall offer, to exchange them in America againſt Britiſh priſoners there. If any complaints are made through the hands of Mr. Hartley, or through any other proper channel, they will be taken into conſideration, according to the caſe, and redreſſed."

The SPEECH *of the Right Hon. the Earl of* ABINGDON, *in the Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday, the* 11*th of December*, 1777.

My Lords,

I AM juſt come up from the country, as I ſuppoſed, to do, with the reſt of your Lordſhips, our buſineſs in Parliament; but I find that we are already met here to day, in order to be ſent about our buſineſs into the country, as if the buſineſs of Parliament was not our buſineſs, and that we are called up only to do the buſineſs of *Miniſters*. Supplies are voted, and, at this tremendous conjuncture of events, there is, it ſeems, no further need of the great CONSTITUTIONAL Council of the nation.

But, my Lords, before I go, I will leave one word behind me; it is an important word, and its ſubject matter is of a very preſſing nature.

My Lords, when a noble Duke, whoſe manly and ſpirited conduct againſt this war of ſlavery will ever have the teſtimony of my warmeſt applauſe, made his motion the other day for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation, his Grace ſaid, that he deſired his motion might be underſtood as a general motion, open to every enquiry, and not ſimply confined to any propoſitions of his own; it is therefore, my Lords, under the ſhelter of this noble Duke's motion, that I have now a motion of my own to make, in addition to thoſe that have been already received.

My Lords, humanity has ever been the characteriſtic of Engliſhmen; but, my Lords, whether corruption has, with our morals, changed our very feelings, or whether it be owing to that EXOTIC influence which has ſo long directed our councils, or not, it is not for me to determine; but, my Lords, inſtead of *humanity*, our national character is NOW ſtamped with INHUMANITY; and, what is worſe, we have the DAMNING PROOFS before our eyes.

My Lords, I am informed, and my information is to be depended upon, that the American priſoners in this country (men who are made priſoners in the glorious cauſe of LIBERTY, and are *nick-named* rebels, only to ſanctify the rebellion of *Miniſters* againſt the freedom of this country) are treated with a SAVAGE BARBARITY.

My Lords, I have heard ſome of their complaints, and they have gone to my heart. I will give you one of them in inſtance.

My Lords, we all know, or the Rev. Bench of Biſhops will tell us ſo, that there are certain religious objections againſt inoculating for the ſmall-pox. Theſe objections the Americans, for the moſt part, have; and, in proportion to the credulity of the objection, do the fears of the diſeaſe increaſe. It was neceſſary, my Lords, to premiſe this; now for the FACT. In one of the priſons, a priſoner was inoculated for the ſmall-pox; and, after the eruption appeared, the patient was put into a cell with five Americans, who had never had the diſorder. They expreſſed their fears; and, I do ſuppoſe, they were therefore called "COWARDS;" but this your Lordſhips may be aſſured of, that neither *fears*, nor *tears*, nor *prayers*, were able to remove the *ſick* from the *well*.

My Lords, if this be ABETTED, and does not meet with CONDIGN puniſhment, all government here is at an end, and civil ſociety no more; for, my Lords, what is civil ſociety, but a *public* combination for *private* protection.

My preſent motion, therefore, my Lords, is, "*That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that he will be pleaſed to direct, that all orders and inſtructions which have been given by the officers, whoſe buſineſs it is, to the ſeveral goalers, or keepers of other houſes of confinement from time to time, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, and the bringing of American priſoners into this country, down to the* 1*ſt of the preſent month December, reſpecting the hiſtory and treatment of the ſaid priſoners, may be laid before this Houſe; and that the returns which have been made to office from the ſaid priſons, of their numbers and deaths, together with the accounts of each article of expence, attending their confinement, may likewiſe be produced.*

My Lords, I have made this motion, not only from the feelings of *humanity*, but from motives of POLICY. Your Lordſhips will remember, that there is ſuch a thing as the law of RETALIATION. While you are making priſoners of the Americans by *fifties* and *hundreds*, they are making priſoners of you by WHOLE ARMIES. The fate of General Burgoyne is KNOWN; and if General Howe does not again *ſhift his poſition*, his fate will be the ſame. My Lords, I will only add, that I hope this motion will be agreed to, and that it will be productive of good; but, my Lords, as it will be ſome time before it can have its effect, I muſt ſignify to your Lordſhips, that it is my intention, in the mean while, to promote, as much as lies in me, a ſubſcription for the relief of theſe unfortunate priſoners, in hopes of procuring the contribution of *every* noble Lord of this Houſe; for, my Lords, the majority Lords, who have benefited by the American war, can afford it. Thoſe who have not *(the Biſhops)* will remember, that CHARITY COVERETH A MULTITUDE of SINS; and as to the minority Lords, they will be all led to it from PRINCIPLE. Thus, my Lords, I ſhall not deſpair of there being collected, at leaſt as much money for theſe HONEST WHIGS, as was procured for thoſe *Tory prieſts*, who, for attempting to undermine the liberties of America, were driven out of THAT country, and are, perhaps for the ſame purpoſes, now penſioned in THIS.

UTRECHT, December 3.

WE ſome time ago mentioned that the Heſſe, Hanau, and Anſpach troops had met with ſome difficulties in deſcending the Rhine, which is confirmed from all parts: The letters from Cleves and the Weſel mention, that the Regency of Hanover having ſome time ago notified to that of Cleves, that ſeveral tranſports of German troops, deſtined for America, were on their way, and having at the ſame time aſked a free paſſage for theſe troops through the Pruſſian dominions, the Regency of Cleves had expedited the neceſſary orders; but General Salomon, Commandant of Weſel, had ſince received freſh orders from his Sovereign, poſitively forbidding the auxiliary German troops deſtined for America from paſſing through his dominions; in conſequence of which, an expreſs was ſent to the Heſſian and Anſpach troops then on their march, to communicate to them theſe freſh orders; and we hear from Embden that the Commandant of that place had by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty ſtopt a tranſport of troops from Anſpach Bayreuth, which were going to Holland, and from thence to America.

Although we are ignorant of the real motives which induced the King of Pruſſia to make this refuſal, it is reported that he did it at the requeſt of the Emperor. It has long been a complaint that North-America depopulates Germany very conſiderably. The Diet of Ratiſbon, ſenſible of this, did all they could to put a ſtop to theſe emigrations; notwithſtanding which, many German Princes have granted their ſubjects to ſerve in America againſt thoſe Colonies. This leads many people to think, that the Emperor, in order to prevent any further depopulation, has requeſted the King of Pruſſia to refuſe the troops a paſſage through his dominions; and what ſupports this opinion is, that the letters from Heſſe mention, that the States of that Principality violently oppoſe the deſign of the Landgrave to grant 4000 more of his troops to the Court of Great-Britain, and that they have even reſolved to addreſs the Emperor on this ſubject.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 23. On Chriſtmas day a year's arrears will be due to the private ſoldiers of the guards, and on Sunday next they will be paid half a year, amounting to 7*s.* 7*d.* farthing each man. Before the American war, theſe arrears were never kept back above a fortnight or three weeks.

Dec. 24. A correſpondent obſerves, that if we form an opinion from what our Miniſtry at preſent pay for German troops, the Princes upon the continent have increaſed the value of a ſoldier very near two thirds of what they *ſold* for ſixty years ſince.

Anecdote.—Laſt winter Mr. Wilkes was at Bath, and meeting Burgoyne in one of the rooms, he aſked if he propoſed to go next ſummer to Albany thro' the Lakes? Certainly; replied the other.—"Why then, ſaid Wilkes, you will as certainly be taken priſoner by Arnold; therefore, pray accept a letter from me to Hancock."—"Sir, ſaid Burgoyne, no man's recommendation would be more acceptable to me on all occaſions; but I am well aſſured I ſhall have no uſe for your friendſhip at this time."

Notwithſtanding the Americans have been ſtigmatized, in the beginning of the war, as *cowards* and *poltroons*, yet theſe *cowards* and *poltroons* have diſgraced our Britiſh Generals more than any foreign enemy yet has done in the annals of our hiſtory; one being taken *without his breeches*, the other obliged to *lay down his arms*.

Tho' Mr. Burgoyne is much praiſed for his *dramatic abilities*, a correſpondent obſerves Major General Gates has the *advantage* of him even in that reſpect, as the former was never able to riſe above a *farce*, whilſt the latter has executed a very *affecting tragedy*.

Dec. 26. A military correſpondent ſays, that it is impoſſible to raiſe, appoint and diſcipline the *Mancheſter rebels*, and other *Jacobites*, time enough for next ſummer's campaign in America; and therefore the *ſecret* view of government, in encouraging theſe people to take arms, is founded in ſome *latent* deſign againſt the liberties of this country.

Another correſpondent ſays, a majority of the Church, the Law, and the Parliament, being *devoted* to the Miniſtry, thoſe who are friends to the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, and the Proteſtant religion, ought to form themſelves into aſſociations, to prevent the nefarious deſigns of Miniſtry, who now ſeem to be forming a deſign to create a civil war in this country, in order to bury and eraſe their other great crime of having created one in America.

Among the ſubſcribers to the relief of the diſtreſſed American priſoners in England, at the meeting at the King's Arms, in Cornhill, on Wedneſday laſt, were the Earl of Abingdon 100*l.* the Earl of Shelburne 100*l.* Sir George Savile 105*l.* &c. &c. It is hoped, this charitable relief will be general; as the treatment thoſe unfortunate people have met with in England has been truly ſevere and inhuman.

Dec. 27. A letter from Mancheſter has the following article:—Our miniſterial gentry have been very liberal in ſubſcribing a large ſum of money to raiſe 1000 men to ſerve his Majeſty in America; but they forgot the main point, where thoſe men were to come from. All the farmers and manufacturers ſtrongly oppoſe the ſcheme, calling it a deſtructive one. Hands are much wanted already in the farming buſineſs, ſo many having been enticed into his Majeſty's ſervice, and ſent to America, and not one of them have ſince been heard of; nor do any young men that I know of ſeem willing to enter into a ſervice where there is neither honour nor profit; ſo that I believe they will not be able in three months time to raiſe 1000 men in the whole county of Lancaſhire.

Dec. 30. The tranſports which were ſent to take on board the German recruits are returned to England, under convoy of the Waſp, Capt. Yeates.

Jan. 8. The ſtocks falling ſo rapidly alarms all ranks of people very much. There having been but little buſineſs done in the ſtocks of late, gives a moſt ſerious appearance to this great and ſudden fall, which is expected to continue; as moſt people are now convinced, that the American war is a bad meaſure, and that a war with France is unavoidable.

Stocks fell again yeſterday upwards of two per cent. It is an alarming fact, and muſt awaken the public to a proper attention to the horrid meaſures purſuing by the preſent Miniſters, that public credit is declining ſo rapidly. Since the 18th of November laſt ſtocks have fallen no leſs than TEN per cent. Every nation in the known world is rejoicing at our folly, in carrying on this mad war with ourſelves, in America. Every man of ſenſe and diſcernment in England is againſt it; but the Miniſtry and the Scotch are for it.

It is univerſally ſaid and believed, that the Americans have made a treaty of commerce and alliance with France. Some months ago an Engliſh gentleman, who came from Paris, affirmed, that Dr. F. ſaid, "That nation would "ſhew herſelf to be the wiſeſt, who firſt acknowledged "the independence of America." It was alſo obſerved, at the beginning of this wicked war, that his M. by adhering to the advice of his *falſe* friends, was reduced to this alternative, viz. *To part with his Miniſters*, or *his Colonies*. He choſe the latter. He has kept his Miniſters, and loſt America.

It was ſaid yeſterday, that the new corps offered by Mancheſter and Liverpool, would not be accepted; it being diſcovered that the introduction of Jacobites, of a certain deſcription, would give offence to a great part of the army.

Doctors Commons Intelligence Extraordinary.

We hear that a *divorce* of a very extraordinary nature, between *John Bull* and his wife *Americana*, is ſhortly to take place, which will aſtoniſh all Europe. The cauſe of quarrel originated one morning over their *tea*, which would have been inſtantly made up, but for the *roguery* of Mr. Bull's *ſervants*, who had an *intereſt* in keeping them at variance. Now it has ſpread ſo wide, that a *reconciliation is thought impracticable*; as every meeting, inſtead of mediating, ends in hoſtilities. The conſequence of this divorce will be, that *John Bull* will have nothing to live upon but the *little original farm* he had before marriage; whilſt his wife will be in *ſole* poſſeſſion of the *great eſtate ſhe brought him*; and if ſhe *marries Nick Frog*, (as there is a great probability ſhe will) God knows whether they may not ſtrip John Bull of his paternal inheritance, and turn him out into the ſtreet. So true it is what the poet ſings,

"*Heaven has no rage like love to* hatred *turn'd*,
"*Nor Hell a greater fury than a* woman ſcorn'd."

Jan. 13. It is determined to recall Gen. Howe as ſoon as the campaign is ended; and Gen. Murray, at Minorca, is ſent for to command the army in America next year. Lord Amherſt is alſo to go; but his Lordſhip is to go as Chief Commiſſioner, with ſome fooliſh propoſitions, which no man in his ſenſes would have thought of.

The Scotch new levies are to go with Gen. Murray, but the Engliſh new levies are to ſtay at home. One part of Adminiſtration are for a war upon the coaſt only of America, another part are for a land war, a third part are for a naval war, and ſome few are for no war at all. The laſt are the wiſeſt.

Letters from Admiral Young, on the Leeward Iſland ſtation, mention, that a reinforcement of men of war is greatly wanted for the better protection of the trade againſt the American privateers, which ſwarm in thoſe ſeas; and it is ſaid that the ſame will be granted.

Jan. 20. A correſpondent ſays, it is true that Lord North intends, in a few days, to move for the repeal of all the American acts ſince 1763; and to propoſe, that America ſhall hereafter raiſe and pay to Great-Britain, a certain ſum yearly, in caſe of war, &c. This is the extremity of inſanity and cowardice. It is a plan ſo complete in folly, that it would deſtroy any man, but him who is deſtined to propoſe it. And in order to pave the way for this ſilly, impotent bubble, a *new lie* is circulating by all the runners, that America would be very glad of peace upon any terms. How often muſt theſe bunglers be told, America does not care a farthing for them.

A letter from Mancheſter by Saturday's poſt ſays, they have not yet raiſed quite two hundred men in that town and its environs; and it is thought half of theſe will deſert.

A few Engliſh Tories and Scotch Jacobites, reſident in Weſtminſter, and chiefly *placemen*, are to meet in a few days, for the purpoſe of raiſing money to *buy* men, if any are mad enough to *ſell* themſelves, to be *ſtarved* in America.

Earl Cornwallis's conference with the King, on Sunday, has proved very far from being agreeable. It is confeſſed, the King was extremely hurt by ſome of the *honeſt truths* which Lord Cornwallis ſtated.

The manly and patriotic conduct of the City of London, in their ſucceſsful and ſpirited oppoſition to the nefarious deſigns of a deſpicable Miniſtry, is worthy of the higheſt applauſe, and will, we truſt, be conſidered as an example worthy of imitation by every other corporate town in the kingdom, which may be applied to for the purpoſe of ſubſcribing to the ſupport of a war, which, however juſt it may have been, muſt be acknowledged not only uſeleſs but deſtructive, as the conqueſt of America is now become ſo obviouſly impracticable, that it is matter of aſtoniſhment how impudence can aſſert the contrary, or credulity believe it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Norwich, to his friend in town, dated Jan. 17, 1778.

Lord T———nd has ſent circular letters to ſeveral gentlemen in the county, in order to bring about a meeting of this city, and to open a ſubſcription to raiſe a regiment of Norfolk volunteers; and it is even ſaid there was a conſultation held at his ſeat at R—n—m for that purpoſe; but finding no encouragement, and it being obſerved to him, "That the ſenſe of the County was "widely different, and that gentlemen here, for the "moſt part, conſidered the American war as unjuſt and "unnatural! as a war of ſlavery, and a war of blood!" his Lordſhip dropped the proſecution of his deſign. The intended county meeting was to have been at the Shire Houſe, in this City, laſt Tueſday. Who does not ſee that attempts of this ſort by courtiers, are only made to keep their places, and to ſtrengthen their own intereſt and importance with the Miniſtry."

It is not ſufficient that the Scotch ſhould govern this nation, and that they ſhould deſtroy its conſtitution, plunder its inhabitants, occupy all places of truſt and emolument, and diſgrace us abroad, but they ſhould even add inſult to injury, and appear in our public ſtreets in the very dreſs which was forbid in the time of that *real King*, GEORGE the SECOND, and in which they have repeatedly endeavoured to ſend the preſent Family on the Throne to the pitiful Electorate from whence they emerged. Conſidering the unjuſt partiality of his Majeſty to a people who never can be ſincerely attached to his intereſt, and in whom it is rank folly to confide, we are at a loſs to decide who is the more culpable, the Sovereign in receiving them with open arms, or the People in allowing it, ſince the rights of the multitude are of more value than thoſe of any individual, however exalted he may be, and ought not to be ſacrificed either to the *caprice* of a Prince, or to the *villainy* of a Miniſter.

Jan. 27. General Harvey has preſented a ſtrong remonſtrance on the defectiveneſs of the old corps in Great-Britain; and ſtating alſo the neceſſity of giving three months notice at leaſt to thoſe regiments which ſhall be ordered to embark for America this year. No orders to any troops are yet iſſued; conſequently, if this remonſtrance is attended to, and there is no reaſon to doubt it, no troops will be embarked till the 1ſt of May at ſooneſt.

It is the general opinion that the expence of the preſent year, thoſe of government and other ſubſcriptions included, will coſt this nation more than any for at leaſt 30 years paſt.

Feb. 9. It was on Saturday currently reported that the Grafton Eaſt-Indiaman, was cut out of St. Helena road, and made a prize of by two American privateers. The Grafton, if this report be true, is the firſt Eaſt-Indiaman taken either in this or the laſt war, and is valued at 200,000l.

The miniſtry had better not have ordered another faſt-day; for, *thirteen* days after the laſt, the Heſſian brigade was taken at Trenton, and their affairs ever ſince that period have rather gone the crab-way. The God of nature pays no other regard to hypocriſy, than to puniſh it to the full of its deſerts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A great number of members went early to the houſe yeſterday, to hear Mr. Burke's motion: The houſe was full, and the hon. member began with an awful ſolemnity to prepare their minds, and incline them to adopt his ſentiments and join him in his endeavours to make the houſe as ſenſible as he was of the many barbarities which he ſaid had been committed during the war in America. He deſcribed the ſavage ungovernable rage of the Indians let looſe upon the unarmed, the aged, the infant, and the helpleſs female; he painted them rioting in murder, luſt, and rapine; he drew in the moſt moving terms the ſufferings of the unhappy victims whom they devoted to death; a death which his pathetic eloquence made wear an aſpect horrid almoſt beyond conception. Raiſed by his own pictures to a high degree of indignation, he inveighed moſt bitterly on thoſe who, authoriſing a treaty with barbarians, ſhould be juſtly deemed the authors of all the calamities which attended the inhuman meaſure. Adminiſtration, Lord Dunmore, and Gen. Burgoyne, were placed upon the carpet; and the ſhare they had in the barbarities complained of held up to view.

The melancholy effects of his ſpeech were viſible on the countenances of his hearers; they ſeemingly entered into all his views; felt as he felt; ſaw as he ſaw; and thought as he thought. In his ſpeech Mr. Burke ſhewed himſelf a perfect maſter of eloquence. According to the weakneſs or ſtrength of his argument, he employed more or leſs flowers of rhetoric: when his reaſonings would bear the teſt of examination, he directed them immediately to the head, when they were of a leſs ſtrong complexion, he ſent them ſtrait to the heart, dreſſed in all the intereſting forms that recommend them, and procure them a favourable reception.

Reaſon and the paſſions were addreſſed in their turns; and each, particularly the latter, ſeemed not a little affected. Like a good natured man, he ſometimes took compaſſion on his auditory; and to diſpel the gloom which ſublime pathos had ſpread upon their faces, he aſſumed, when his ſubject permitted him, a jocular ſtyle, and giving a free ſcope to his good humour, he made the houſe forget the bloody ſcenes he had painted, and expreſs their ſatisfaction at what flowed from his vein of wit, by frequent and long fits of laughter. In a word, the three different ſtyles deſcribed by rhetoricians, were happily employed by him, and none of them failed to produce the proper effect.

In tenui docet, in medio placet, urget in alto.

The whole ſpeech, though it laſted full three hours, was no more than a *preface* to his motion, though the ordinary rule of prefaces was a *little* inverted by it, as the motion bore no manner of proportion to it.

The manumiſſion of the negroes by Lord Dunmore was drawn in characters not the moſt honorable to that nobleman, either as a man, or a friend to juſtice, and was thought of too conſpicuous a nature by the orator to be placed in a *back* ground, he therefore brought it forward, and added a *luſtre* to the enormity of it by heightening the colouring. When he thought he had ſaid ſufficient for his purpoſe, he moved, that copies of the treaties entered into with the Indians ſhould be laid before the houſe.

The motion was warmly oppoſed by adminiſtration; and as vigorouſly defended by the minority. The arguments of the latter differed but little from thoſe of Mr. Burke: they all ſhaped theirs after his model; the difference lay only in the colourings and fancy of the dreſs.

The oppoſite ſide vindicated the Indians in a great degree from the very ſevere reflections thrown on them; inſtances, and thoſe not a few, of their humanity were adduced; and the *ſtrict* diſcipline they were forced to ſubmit to, and which was contrary to their way of carrying on a war by ſurpriſe and in flying parties, was pointed out as the identical cauſe which made them quit our camps and abandon us: This ought in juſtice to clear the Generals of every imputation of barbarity. The facts alledged as proofs of the untameable and ungovernable rage of the Indians, were by much exaggerated; owed a great deal of their horror to the fancy of the orator; and ſuch as they were, they ought to be deemed the acts of a few lawleſs banditti of their body, who equally diſclaimed obedience to our commanders and their own; and not be attributed to the nation, who to the knowledge of many members of the houſe, had often acted with a degree of humanity that might make even Chriſtians bluſh.

The freeing the negroes by Lord Dunmore, was juſtified on the ground of neceſſity: it was impoſſible to raiſe men otherwiſe to recover our juſt rights; every *private* conſideration ſhould give way to promote the *public* good; beſides, the Congreſs had done more; they had declared *three millions* of ſubjects independent of their ſovereign and their mother country. They armed againſt their parent, and ſpilled her blood; they ſhould therefore be the laſt to complain of the liberty granted to the negroes.

The debate was warm, intereſting and long, for it laſted near *ſeven* hours. The queſtion was put at a quarter paſt eleven, when the motion was rejected by a majority of EIGHTY-SIX.

Ayes for the motion 137 Noes 223.

Feb. 20. It is remarkable that when the queſtion was put on Tueſday night, on Lord North's conciliatory propoſition, not one of the government people cried *aye*, all the *ayes* were on one ſide.

It is believed that the prayer of the people will, on the approaching faſt-day, be in general for peace; and that it would pleaſe the Almighty to open the eyes of his Majeſty, that he may ſee the horrible iniquity of his miniſters, and give them up to the juſt reſentment of the nation.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, it is ſaid, an expreſs was received from Paris, acquainting the Miniſtry of the Treaty between the Court of France and the Americans, ſecretly carrying on at Verſailles;--- immediately after a council was called, where only the ſelect members were preſent, and there it was determined on to make the propoſals which Lord North, the next day, in the houſe of commons, acquainted the members he ſhould lay before them as laſt Tueſday, and which he accordingly did.

No relaxation appears, on the ſide of Government, in the ſhipping of ſtores or raiſing of men, on account of Lord North's propoſals.

Four companies of the train of artillery, at Woolwich, are ordered for America, and will ſhortly embark, under the command of Col. M'Bean.

General Trapand's regiment, now quartered at Edinburgh, is under orders to embark immediately for North-America.

A correſpondent deſires to congratulate the public upon an end being put to the American war. The Miniſters are at their *ne plus ultra*. They cannot go on with it. Every intended meaſure for the war is ſuſpended. All things are at a dead ſtand. No man (in office) at this moment, has any opinion about what *can*, or *cannot* or *ſhould* be done. The dilemma confeſſed, and the impoſſibility of carrying on the war is admitted, but who makes peace?--- None but Lord Chatham.

The exact number of American priſoners now confined in the ſeveral goals throughout the kingdom according to the returns of Government, is rated at 924 perſons.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 9.

Extracts of a Letter from an American Gentleman in France, high in Office, dated Paris, Feb. 8, 1778.

"My laſt advices from England, which are as late as the 20th of January, ſay, General Howe is univerſally condemned. He ſent a meſſage by Lord Cornwallis, that if Lord George Germaine continued in office, he muſt deſire to come home. Lord George Germaine, on being told this, *with a greatneſs of mind peculiar to himſelf*, begged leave to reſign; but his Majeſty, *with a judgment and goodneſs natural to him*, refuſed his requeſt. Howe, it was thought at firſt, might be quieted as other commanders have been; but conſidering the whole matter, it has at length been determined to recall him, with intimation, that his Majeſty expected he would have done more, and Gen. Clinton was to ſucceed to the chief command; but unluckily Gen. Clinton being now returning to Europe with leave, another expreſs has been ſent after the firſt, to ſtop Gen. Howe if Clinton has ſailed. In ſhort, there have been four expreſſes on this ſubject; which will be to effect, no one here can gueſs at preſent. Lord North has opened his plan of conciliation, which is both a ſilly and knaviſh piece of work. The firſt of the bills propoſed *enacts* the right of impoſing *even internal taxes* upon you, which is going further than the declaratory act, as that only in general terms *implies* the right of taxation. Tho' this right by the act is to be ſuſpended, yet another Parliament, even the ſame Parliament on another day, may for as good reaſons *reſume* that right. The act of pacification is ſtill more impudent. I can't call it illuſory, for it is too explicit to be miſconceived. The Commiſſioners are to be veſted with full powers to do all imaginable miſchief and villainy, without the ſhadow of authority to do any good until it is confirmed by Parliament, viz. they may proclaim a ceſſation of the *land* war, and break it at pleaſure; ſo that if the American army diſbands on the faith of their proclamation, the war may be commenced at any moment they pleaſe, when they are moſt ſure of doing the greateſt miſchief. No truce ſhould be admitted, or treaty commenced, within three or four months after every Britiſh ſoldier has been embarked from the continent, or rather, until their arrival in Europe is authenticated. Again, the Commiſſioners may ſuſpend the prohibitory act, and enforce it at pleaſure; ſo that if American veſſels venture to ſea on the faith of the proclamation, they may at any time be taken in the trap by the law being enforced. 'Tis not poſſible to conceive that the Britiſh Miniſtry, idiots and wicked as they are, can be ſuch *perfect fools* as to expect any benefit from theſe acts; the truth is, what they publicly boaſt, that *their greateſt reliance is on bribery*, if they are but admitted to have free acceſs to the Members of the Congreſs; for it is in every one's mouth, that near half a million of guineas are ſent over. Two of the Commiſſioners at preſent talked of to be ſent to America are, W. Henry Lyttleton Lord Weſtcote, and Hans Stanley, both members of Parliament. Theſe men are thought deep over-reaching gentry, and to be as faithleſs as any of the Britiſh Miniſtry. The laſt, Hans Stanley, is an old Stager, and as much experienced in the art of bribery and corruption as any man in England. Take care how you let them come among you, or even into the country. A wicked attempt has been made to declare the currency of America not a legal tender at the pacification between England and America!

"France and Spain have not been for a century paſt ſo well prepared for war as they are at preſent. By a liſt now in my hands, the two nations will have 100 ſail of ſhips of the line ready for ſea in a month from this time."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank in London, to a gentleman of great importance, in a public character, at Paris, dated February 24, 1778, intercepted.

"Our diſtreſs increaſes daily---The faction plague us much---they have given, indeed, no oppoſition to our bill of conciliation, the principle of which they approve, altho' they think it comes too late.---They are likely to object to parts of it in the committee before whom it is to-day, but we care not for their impotent ſtruggles.

"We know not as yet whether the bill will paſs, or what alterations may be made in it, but it was ſent away ten days ago to America, to prevent the ſuppoſed treaty with America making too great an impreſſion."

In CONGRESS, May 6, 1778.

Reſolved, That when any ſhip or veſſel of war, in the ſervice of the United States, ſhall be loſt by capture or otherwiſe, a Court of Enquiry, conſiſting of that Continental Navy Board which ſhall, by the Marine Committee of Congreſs, be directed to proceed therein, or any three perſons that ſuch Navy Board may appoint, be held to enquire into the cauſe of ſuch loſs; and if it ſhall appear that the ſame was occaſioned by the negligence or miſconduct of the captain or any other commiſſioned officer belonging to the ſhip or veſſel of war ſo loſt, that then a court-martial be held for the trial of the officer ſo offending, to conſiſt of ſuch officers, if conveniently to be collected, as by the rules and regulations of the navy conſtitute a court-martial, otherwiſe of five ſuch perſons as the ſaid Navy Board ſhall for that purpoſe appoint. And if ſuch loſs ſhould be by capture, and it ſhall appear on trial that the ſame was occaſioned by the cowardice or treachery of the commanding officer, then and in that caſe ſuch commanding officer ſhall ſuffer death: And if the loſs, by capture or otherwiſe, ſhould be occaſioned by any other miſconduct, ſuch commanding officer ſhall be by ſuch court-martial caſhiered.

Reſolved, That when two or more ſhips or veſſels of war in the ſervice of theſe States are in company, and any or either of them ſhall be loſt, by capture or otherwiſe, a court of enquiry, ſo conſtituted as aforeſaid, ſhall be held to enquire into the cauſes thereof, and if it ſhould appear that ſuch loſs was occaſioned by the miſconduct or negligence of any captain or commanding officer of any other ſhip or veſſel in company as aforeſaid, then a court-martial, conſtituted as before mentioned, ſhall be held for the trial of the officer ſo offending: And if the loſs ſhould be by capture, and it ſhould appear on trial that ſuch capture was occaſioned by the cowardice or treachery of ſuch captain or commanding officer, by withholding his aſſiſtance from the ſhip or veſſel of war ſo captured, then and in that caſe ſuch captain or commanding officer ſhall ſuffer death; but if it ſhall appear that the loſs happened thro' any other miſconduct of ſuch captain or commanding officer, then he ſhall be by ſuch court-martial caſhiered.

Reſolved, That if upon enquiry as aforeſaid into the conduct of any officer or officers in the ſervice of theſe States, it ſhall appear that they, or any of them, ſhall have offended in any inſtance mentioned in theſe reſolutions, it ſhall be in the power of the Navy Board to ſuſpend ſuch officer or officers until a trial by court-martial ſhall be had; and the Navy Board ſhall forthwith tranſmit to the Marine Committee the proceedings of ſuch court of enquiry, with their doings in conſequence thereof; and to Congreſs all the proceedings of court-martials, when any ſhall be had, previous to the execution of any capital ſentence that ſhall be by ſuch court-martial awarded, to the end that Congreſs may extend their mercy to ſuch offenders as they may judge to be proper objects thereof.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolves continue in force one year from the date hereof, and no longer.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the London Evening-Post.

The HALCYON DAYS *of* OLD ENGLAND; *Or, The* Wiſdom *of Adminiſtration demonſtrated:* A Ballad.

To the Tune of—Ye Medley of Mortals.

I.

GIVE ear to my ſong, I'll not tell you a ſtory,
This is the bright æra of *Old England*'s glory!
And tho' ſome may think us in pitiful plight,
I'll ſwear they're miſtaken, for *matters go right!*
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, wiſe all,
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all!

II.

Let us laugh at the cavils of weak, ſilly elves!
Our Stateſmen are *wiſe* men!—they ſay ſo themſelves!
And tho' little mortals may hear it with wonder,
'Tis *conſummate* WISDOM that cauſes each *blunder*!
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, &c.

III.

They now are engag'd in a *glorious* war!
(It began about *tea*, about *feathers and tar*)
With *ſpirit* they puſh what they've planned with *ſenſe!*
Forty millions they've ſpent---for a tax of *three-pence!*
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, &c.

IV.

The debts of the nation do grieve them ſo ſore,
To *lighten* our burden—*they load us the more!*
They aim at th' American's caſh, my dear honey!
Yet beggar this kingdom, and ſend them the money!
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, &c.

V.

What honours we're gaining by taking their *forts*,
Deſtroying *batteaux*, and blocking up *ports!*
Burgoyne would have work'd them—but for a miſhap—
By Gates and *one Arnold*—he's caught in a trap!
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, &c.

VI.

But *Howe* was more cautious and prudent by far,
He ſail'd with his fleet up the great *Delaware:*
All ſummer he ſtruggled, and ſtrove to *undo* them,
But the plague of it was, that *he could not get to them!*
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, &c.

VII.

Oh! think us not cruel, becauſe our allies
Are ſavagely ſcalping men, women and boys!
Maternal affection to this ſtep doth move us—
The more they are ſcalped—*the more they will love us!*
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, &c.

VIII.

Some folks are uneaſy, and make a great pother,
For the loſs of *one* army, and *half* of another:
But, Sirs, next campaign by *ten thouſands* we'll ſlay them,
If we can but find ſoldiers, and *money to pay them!*
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, &c.

IX.

I've ſung you my ſong, now I'll give you a pray'r;
May *peace* ſoon ſucceed to this horrible war!
Again may we live with our brethren in *concord*,
And the authors of miſchief all hang in a *ſtrong* cord!
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, wiſe all,
Sing tantararara wiſe all.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Huntington townſhip, York county, on the 8th of March laſt, an old milch COW. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH DODS.

York-Town, May 2, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen, laſt Thurſday, in the town of York, a POCKET-BOOK, folded in the manner as parchment pocket-books uſually are, with two commiſſions to the ſubſcriber in the ſame, and three continental lottery tickets, viz. No. 75,750, 75,751, and 75,752. Any perſon having found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, or to John Schultz, in York-Town, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. The abovementioned tickets are the property of the following perſons, viz. John M'Kellip, Mary and Eli Good, and George and Barbara Klemhoff. If any of ſaid tickets ſhould prove fortunate, and draw any prize or prizes, the Managers are requeſted not to pay the ſame to any perſon or perſons, except to the owners aforeſaid, or to thoſe whom they will empower. ‡ JACOB GOOD.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the Ninth Pennſylvania regiment, the 24th of April laſt, the following men, viz. *Joſeph Kennedy*, about 20 years of age, fair complexion, and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *Eliſha Davis*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, black complexion and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *William Bell*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a reddiſh complexion, and is a ſtout well made fellow; formerly lived near Hunter's-Town, in York county. *Thomas Reed*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, darkiſh complexion, and black hair; formerly lived in Cumberland county. And *Solomon Brown*, aged 21 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rediſh complexion, black hair, and is a ſtout well ſet fellow; he is a German, and formerly lived in Reading townſhip, York county. They all belong to Major Francis Nichols's company. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to Lieut. STEPHENSON, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each man. ‡

Carliſle, May 3, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber living at Carliſle Iron-Works, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Anthony, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on an old blanket coat with brown ſtripes; buckſkin breeches, white woollen ſtockings and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS MAYBURY.

DATE OBOLUM BELISARIO.

AS late I travell'd o'er the Plain,
About the Cloſe of Day,
I chanc'd to wander in a Lane,
A lane of Mire and Clay.

'Twas there a dirty Drab I ſaw,
All ſeated on the Ground,
With oaken Staff, and Hat of Straw,
And Tatters hanging round.

At my Approach ſhe heav'd a Sigh,
And due Obeyſance paid,
Firſt wip'd a Tear from either Eye,
Then her Petition made.

'A Wretch forlorn, kind Sir, you ſee,
'That begs from Door to Door,
'Oh! ſtop and give, for Charity,
'*A Penny to the Poor.*

'Tho' now in Tatters I appear,
'Yet know the Time has been,
'When I partook the World's good Cheer,
'And better days have ſeen.'

Proceed, ſaid I, whilſt I attend
The Story of thy Woe,
Proceed, and Charity ſhall lend
Some Help before I go.

'If blooming Honours Men delight?
'If Charms in Wealth they ſee?
'My Fame once ſoar'd a glorious Height,
'And who more rich than me?

'Of Sons and Daughters I can boaſt
'A long illuſtrious Line;
'Of Servants could command a Hoſt,
'For large Domains were mine.

'But *George*, my youngeſt, faithleſs Boy,
'Hath all my Powers o'erthrown,
'And in the very Beds of Joy,
'The Seeds of Sorrow ſown.

'He, thirſting for ſupreme Command,
'Contemn'd my wiſe Decrees,
'And with a ſacrilegious Hand
'My deareſt Rights did ſeize.

'A magic Wand I once poſſeſſ'd,
'A Cap aloft it bore,
'Of all my Treaſures this the beſt,
'And none I valued more.

'Ruthleſs, he broke the ſacred Rod,
'The Cap he tumbled down,
'Deſtroying thus what with their Blood
'His Anceſtors had won.

'An Orphan Child fell to my Care,
'Fair as the Morn was ſhe,
'To large Poſſeſſions ſhe was Heir,
'And friendly ſtill to me.

'But *George*, my Son, beheld the Maid
'With fierce laſcivious Eye;
'To raviſh her a Plan he laid,
'And ſhe was forc'd to fly.

'She's gone—and will no more depend
'On cruel *George* or me;
'No longer now my boaſted Friend,
'Nor of my Family.

'Bad Meaſures often end in worſe—
'His fell Intent to gain,
'He ſent, in Rage, a mighty Force
'To bring her back again.

'But, to protect the injur'd Maid,
'Her faithful Houſhold came,
'In Battle ſtrong they ſtood array'd,
'And gain'd immortal Fame.

'Mongſt theſe a God-like Heroe roſe,
'Wiſe, generous and brave,
'He check'd the Fury of her Foes,
'His Arm was ſtrong to ſave:

'So near Perfection, that he ſtood
'Upon the Bound'ry Line,
'Of infinite from finite Good,
'Of human from divine.

'Defeated thus in all his Schemes,
'My fooliſh, wicked Son
'Awak'd from his deluſive Dreams,
'And found himſelf undone.

'Mean while I ſuffer'd in Diſgrace,
'No Comfort could I find,
'I ſaw Diſtreſs come on apace,
'With Ruin cloſe behind.

'At length, diſtracted quite with Grief,
'I left my native Home,
'Depending now on chance Relief,
'Abroad for Bread I roam.

'A Shield and Lance once grac'd theſe Hands—
'Perhaps you've heard my Fame,
'For I was known in diſtant Lands,
'BRITANNIA is my Name.

'*Britannia* now in Rags you ſee,
'I beg from Door to Door,
'Oh! give, kind Sir, for Charity,
'*A Penny to the Poor.*'

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in York-Town, an apprentice boy, named *George Wiſe*, about fifteen and a half years of age, about five feet three inches high, ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a round hat, blue coat, with metal buttons, white flannel jacket, black velvet breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, half ſoaled ſhoes, and a home made ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal in this State, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by FREDERICK ADERHOLD. ¶

York-Town, April 8, 1778.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon. tf.

BY the advice of ſeveral Members of the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, it is propoſed, that, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, the enſuing annual Meeting of that Body be held at Bedminſter, in Somerſet county, in the State of New-Jerſey, on the third Wedneſday in May, at ten of the clock, A. M. at which time and place the Members are requeſted to attend.

¶ JOHN CARMICHAEL, Syn. Mod.

York-Town, April 29, 1778.

ALL perſons that have left Deeds in my Office to be recorded, and have neglected to call for the ſame; and ſuch perſons as have Letters teſtamentary, or other papers remaining in my hands, are deſired to call upon me for them, within three weeks from this time, as I intend ſhortly after that to leave this town. Any perſons that have demands againſt me are deſired to bring them in, that they may be paid; and ſuch as are in my debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.

¶ SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

April 29, 1778.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WAS broke open and ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore-Town, on Monday night, the 27th inſt. two valuable HORSES, viz. one a BLACK, with a ſtar in his forehead, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands, is well made, paces, trots and canters exceeding well, and has a good carriage.—The other a bright BAY, 8 or 9 years old this ſpring, and about the ſame height of the black, with a black mane and tail, has always been uſed to the chair or carriage, the hair on each ſide has been worn off by the traces, trots middling faſt, and canters but badly; his tail is long. The above Horſes, when taken, were in exceeding good order.— Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, and ſecures the thief or thieves, that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward; or One Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

N. B. The aforeſaid Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by one *William Trugard*, a deſerter from General Pulaſki's Legion, and advertiſed in the Maryland Journal, of yeſterday's date.

CAME to the plantation of James Smith, Eſq; in York townſhip, about the middle of April, a large black and white ſpotted HEIFER, between 3 and 4 years old, the horns bending inwards, has no ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, by LAWRENCE POLLY, living on ſaid plantation. ¶

Strabane Townſhip, York County, April 8.

WAS FOUND, by the ſubſcriber, on the great road between York-Town and Rudy's Tavern, a ſmall bundle of MONEY. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again. JAMES DICKSON. ¶

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, in Carrolſburgh, York county containing 200 acres; the richneſs of ſoil, a proper propotion of meadow ground, and the ſituation, equally remote from the Indian and Britiſh ſavages, renders it one of the moſt elegible retreats in this State: about 60 acres of plow-land and meadow are cleared, a log houſe and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living near ſaid place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation of Andrew Livingſton, late deceaſed, containing 314 acres, ſituate in Mountjoy townſhip, York county, and State of Pennſylvania, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and other office-houſes; about 150 acres of upland cleared, 30 acres of meadow, and 30 more may be made, 20 of which can eaſily be watered, a draw-well, and two ſtreams of water, one of which has a good mill-ſeat. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid place.

‡ JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Elizabeth-Town, April 2, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, laſt night, from this place, a certain *Samuel Davis*, alias *Samuel Tabb*, alias *Samuel Tompkins*, a ſlim made fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, brown complexion; had on a light blue coat, ſtriped and figured waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped linen overalls, a pair of white Indian legings, and a round hat; he ſtole and took with him one ruffled holland ſhirt, one plain country linen ditto, one red and purple ſtriped chintz gown, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of open wrought ſilver buckles, one pair of ſuperfine white worſted ſtockings, one neat ſcrew barrel piſtol, with braſs mounting. Whoever ſecures the above deſerter, ſo that the effects can be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides the allowance made by Act of Aſſembly.

¶ ELIE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Fawn townſhip, York county, 7 miles from M'Call's ferry, and 15 from Peach-bottom, having thereon a good dwelling-houſe and barn, about 100 acres cleared, 12 acres of meadow made, and 20 more may be made; alſo two good orchards. The place is pleaſantly ſituated and well watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the place WILLIAM M'CASKEY. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Manchester townſhip, York county, A SORREL HORSE, four years old, about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtrip of white mixed with rediſh hair down his face, likewiſe two white ſpots on his near ſhoulder occaſioned by a hurt from the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 10. ¶ CASPER CARVER.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette* of *May* 9, 1778.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 13.

From a Philadelphia Paper, of May 9, 1778, printed by James Humphreys, junior, we have extracted the following.

By the Porcupine Frigate, arrived in the River Yeſterday Morning from London, we are favoured with the following Advices.

LONDON, March 17.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is the meſſage delivered by Lord Weymouth to the Houſe of Lords laſt Tueſday.

George R.

HIS Majeſty having been informed, by order of the French King, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been ſigned between the court of France and certain perſons employed by his Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North-America, has judged it neceſſary to direct, that a copy of the declaration delivered by the French ambaſſador to Lord Viſcount Weymouth be laid before the Houſe of Lords; and at the ſame time to acquaint them, that his Majeſty has thought proper, in conſequence of this offenſive communication on the part of the court of France, to ſend orders to his ambaſſador to withdraw from that court.

His Majeſty is perſuaded that the juſtice and good faith of his conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of his wiſhes to preſerve the tranquility of Europe, will be acknowledged by all the world; and his Majeſty truſts that he ſhall not ſtand reſponſible for the diſturbance of that tranquility, if he ſhould find himſelf called upon to reſent ſo unprovoked and unjuſt an aggreſſion on the honour of his crown and the eſſential intereſts of his kingdoms, contrary to the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, ſubverſive of the law of nations, and injurious to the rights of every ſovereign power in Europe.

His Majeſty relying with the firmeſt confidence on the zealous and affectionate ſupport of his faithful people, is determined to be prepared to exert, if it ſhall become neceſſary, all the force and reſources of his kingdoms, which he truſts will be found adequate to repel every inſult and attack, and to maintain and uphold the power and reputation of this country. G. R.

The Lord Viſcount Weymouth alſo (by His Majeſty's command) laid before the houſe a copy of a paper delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by the Marquis de Noailles the 13th of March 1778, and tranſlation, which is as follows:

THE under-ſigned ambaſſador of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has received expreſs orders to make the following declaration to the Court of London:

The United States of North-America, who are in full poſſeſſion of Independence, as pronounced by them on the 4th of July 1776, having propoſed to the King, to conſolidate by a formal convention the connection begun to be eſtabliſhed between the two nations, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned a treaty of friendſhip and commerce, deſigned to ſerve as a foundation for their mutual good correſpondence.

His Majeſty being determined to cultivate the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between France and Great-Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his ſubjects, thinks it neceſſary to make this proceeding known to the court of London, and to declare at the ſame time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention, not to ſtipulate any excluſive advantages in favour of the French nation; and that the United States have reſerved the liberty of treating with every nation whatever, upon the ſame footing of equality and reciprocity.

In making this communication to the court of London, the king is firmly perſuaded, ſhe will find new proofs of his majeſty's conſtant and ſincere diſpoſition for peace; and that his Britannic Majeſty, animated by the ſame ſentiments, will equally avoid every thing that may alter their good harmony; and that he will particularly take effectual meaſures to prevent the commerce between his Majeſty's ſubjects and the United States of North-America from being interrupted, and to cauſe all the uſages received between commercial nations to be in this reſpect obſerved, and all thoſe rules which can be ſaid to ſubſiſt between the two crowns of France and Great-Britain.

In this juſt confidence, the under-ſigned ambaſſador thinks it ſuperfluous to acquaint the Britiſh miniſter that the King his maſter, being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his ſubjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his Majeſty has, in conſequence, taken eventual meaſures in concert with the United States of North-America.

Signed Le M. DE NOAILLES.

London, March 13, 1778.

The following is the humble addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, preſented to his Majeſty yeſterday, in conſequence of the foregoing meſſage:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty for the communication of the paper preſented to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by order of the French King, and for acquainting us, that in conſequence of this offenſive declaration, your Majeſty has thought proper to order your ambaſſador to withdraw from the court of France. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty we can reſtrain the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of the reſentment and indignation, which we feel for this unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion on the honour of your Majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of your kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and poſſeſſions of every ſovereign power in Europe.

The good faith and uprightneſs of your Majeſty's conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of your intentions to preſerve the general tranquility, muſt be acknowledged by all the world; and your Majeſty cannot be conſidered as reſponſible for the diſturbance of that tranquility, if you ſhould find yourſelf called upon to reſiſt the enterprizes of that reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has ſo often invaded the rights and threatened the liberties of Europe.

We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your Majeſty and to ourſelves, if we did not give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport. Every ſentiment of loyalty to your Majeſty, and of love to our country, will animate us to ſtand forth in the public defence, and to promote every meaſure that ſhall be found neceſſary for enabling your Majeſty to vindicate the honour of your Crown, and to protect the juſt rights and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious Anſwer:

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and affectionate addreſs. Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part, that may tend to the effectual ſupport of the juſt rights of my Crown, and the true intereſts of my people. Theſe great and important conſiderations ſhall ever be the immediate object of my attention.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

On Tueſday the Houſe read ſeveral public and private bills.

Lord North, agreeable to his intimation, delivered his Majeſty's meſſage, literally the ſame as in the Upper Houſe. Mr. Baker moved the diſmiſſion of the Miniſters as an amendment, which produced a very long debate of the ſame nature and ſubſtance as that in the Lords.

Lord North painted the ſituation of this country as much more comfortable than ſome perſons in oppoſition had held out. His Lordſhip ſaid our navy was in a much better condition than it had been in at the commencement of the late war, and that the new levies were nearly filled; that we ſhould ſpeedily have 30,000 men in arms, which, added to the militia, who would forthwith be embodied, would be an ample force for the internal ſafety of the kingdom. His Lordſhip further ſaid that he had, ſince he had ſat that day in the houſe, received intelligence that every ſhilling of the firſt depoſit on the new ſubſcription had been paid.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 14.

"We hear that orders are come down for a draught of 500 men to be made from each of the regiments now raiſing in Scotland, to be ſhipped for America by the 25th of March; as two armed veſſels are arrived at Greenock, ſome tranſports engaged there, and many more expected from England, it is imagined they will embark at that port."

March 19. There was the hotteſt preſs on the Thames on Tueſday night and yeſterday morning ever known. The gangs took a great number of ſailors; not a veſſel eſcaped them, even thoſe that had protections were carried off.

Several merchant-ſhips, which have taken in their lading, were ready to ſail, and had got protections for their men, are now detained, their men, notwithſtanding their protections, being taken away by the preſs-gangs; even maſters of fiſhing-veſſels did not eſcape them.

March 20. On Tueſday evening orders were iſſued for the embodying the ſeveral regiments of Militia, and for compleating the regular forces to 30,000 effective men.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty, for the communication of the paper preſented to the Lord Viſcount Weymouth, by the order of the French King; and for acquainting us, that, in conſequence of this offenſive declaration, your Majeſty has thought proper to order your Ambaſſador to withdraw from the Court of France; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty we can reſtrain the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of the reſentment and indignation which we feel for this unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion on the honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and the eſſential intereſts of your kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and poſſeſſions of every ſovereign power in Europe.

"The good faith and uprightneſs of your Majeſty's conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of your intentions to preſerve the general tranquility, muſt be acknowledged by all the world: And your Majeſty cannot be conſidered as reſponſible for the diſturbance of this tranquility, if you ſhould find yourſelf called upon to reſiſt the enterprizes of that reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has ſo often invaded the rights and threatened the liberties of Europe.

"We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your Majeſty, to our conſtituents, and to ourſelves, if we did not give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport: And we have the firmeſt confidence that in every demonſtration of loyalty to your Majeſty, and of love of their country, your faithful ſubjects will vie with each other; and that no conſiderations will divert or deter them from ſtanding forth in the public defence, and from ſuſtaining, with a ſteady perſeverance, any extraordinary burthens and expences which ſhall be found neceſſary, for enabling your Majeſty to vindicate the honour of your Crown, and to protect the juſt rights and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms."

March 21. The Earls of Chatham, Shelburne and Cambden, coming immediately into office, was the prevailing opinion yeſterday in the firſt political circles.

Yeſterday morning his Excellency the Marquis de Noailles, the French ambaſſador, the Marchioneſs and their whole ſuite, ſet off for Dover, in order to embark for France.

Lord Viſcount Stormont, our late ambaſſador at the court of Verſailles, arrived in town laſt night.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Fyler Dibble, with 16 Wood-cutters, were taken off Lloyd's-Neck, on the 26th ult. by a galley carrying a twelve pounder, four whale boats, and about 50 or 60 men; the alarm reaching the men of war on that ſtation, the ſhips boats purſued the rebels, but to no purpoſe, although they perſevered ſo long as to talk to each other, and did not retire until they had received two heavy fires from their twelve pounders graped, and all their muſquetry.

Printed by HALL & SELLERS.

From the London Evening-Post.

The HALCYON DAYS *of* OLD ENGLAND; *Or, The* Wiſdom *of Adminiſtration demonſtrated:* A Ballad.

To the Tune of—Ye Medley of Mortals.

I.

GIVE ear to my ſong, I'll not tell you a ſtory,
This is the bright æra of *Old England*'s glory!
And tho' ſome may think us in pitiful plight,
I'll ſwear they're miſtaken, for *matters go right!*
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all, wiſe all,
Sing tantararara *wiſe* all!

DATE OBOLUM BELISARIO.

AS late I travell'd o'er the Plain,
About the Cloſe of Day,
I chanc'd to wander in a Lane,
A lane of Mire and Clay.

'Twas there a dirty Drab I ſaw,
All ſeated on the Ground,
With oaken Staff, and Hat of Straw,
And Tatters hanging round.

At my Approach ſhe heav'd a Sigh,
And due Obeyſance paid,

BY the advice of ſeveral Members of the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, it is propoſed, that, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, the enſuing annual Meeting of that Body be held at Bedminſter, in Somerſet county, in the State of New-Jerſey, on the third Wedneſday in May, at ten of the clock, A. M. at which time and place the Members are requeſted to attend.

¶ JOHN CARMICHAEL, Syn. Mod.

York-Town, April 29, 1778.

ALL perſons that have left Deeds in my Office to be recorded, and have neglected to call for the ſame; and ſuch perſons as have Letters teſtamentary, or other papers

RUN away from the ſubſcriber living at Carliſle Iron-Works, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Anthony, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on an old blanket coat with brown ſtripes; buckſkin breeches, white woollen ſtockings and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS MAYBURY.

York-Town, April 8, 1778.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon. tf.

...from the ſubſcriber, in Manchester township, York county, A SORREL HORSE, four years old, about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtrip of white mixed with reddiſh hair down his face, likewiſe two white ſpots on his near ſhoulder occaſioned by a hurt from the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

April 10. ¶ CASPER CARVER.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

An ADDRESS of the CONGRESS to the INHABITANTS of the *United States* of AMERICA.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

THREE Years have now paſſed away, ſince the Commencement of the preſent War. A War without Parallel in the Annals of Mankind. It hath diſplayed a Spectacle, the moſt ſolemn that can poſſibly be exhibited. On one Side, we behold Fraud and Violence labouring in the Service of Deſpotiſm; on the other, Virtue and Fortitude ſupporting and eſtabliſhing the Rights of human Nature.

YOU cannot but remember how reluctantly we were dragged into this arduous Conteſt; and how repeatedly, with the Earneſtneſs of humble Intreaty, we ſupplicated a Redreſs of our Grievances from him who ought to have been the Father of his People. In vain did we implore his Protection: In vain appeal to the Juſtice, the Generoſity, of Engliſhmen—of Men, who had been the Guardians, the Aſſertors and Vindicators of Liberty thro' a Succeſſion of Ages: Men, who, with their Swords, had eſtabliſhed the firm Barrier of Freedom, and cemented it with the Blood of Heroes. Every Effort was vain. For, even whilſt we were proſtrated at the Foot of the Throne, that fatal Blow was ſtruck, which hath ſeparated us for ever. Thus ſpurned, contemned and inſulted—thus driven by our Enemies into Meaſures, which our Souls abhorred—we made a ſolemn Appeal to the Tribunal of unerring Wiſdom and Juſtice. To that Almighty Ruler of Princes, whoſe Kingdom is over all.

WE were then quite defenceleſs. Without Arms, without Ammunition, without Cloathing, without Ships, without Money, without Officers ſkilled in War; with no other Reliance but the Bravery of our People and the Juſtice of our Cauſe. We had to contend with a Nation great in Arts and in Arms, whoſe Fleets covered the Ocean, whoſe Banners had waved in Triumph thro' every Quarter of the Globe. However unequal this Conteſt, our Weakneſs was ſtill farther increaſed by the Enemies which America had nouriſhed in her Boſom. Thus expoſed, on the one Hand, to external Force and internal Diviſions; on the other, to be compelled to drink of the bitter Cup of Slavery, and to go ſorrowing all our Lives long; in this ſad Alternative, we choſe the former. To this Alternative we were reduced by Men, who, had they been animated by one Spark of Generoſity, would have diſdained to take ſuch mean Advantage of our Situation; or, had they paid the leaſt Regard to the Rules of Juſtice, would have conſidered with Abhorrence a Propoſition to injure thoſe, who had faithfully fought their Battles, and induſtriouſly contributed to rear the Edifice of their Glory.

BUT, however great the Injuſtice of our Foes in commencing this War, it is by no Means equal to the Cruelty with which they have conducted it. The Courſe of their Armies is marked by Rapine and Devaſtation. Thouſands, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex, have been driven from their peaceful Abodes, to encounter the Rigours of inclement Seaſons; and the Face of Heaven hath been inſulted by the wanton Conflagration of defenceleſs Towns. Their Victories have been followed by the cool Murder of Men, no longer able to reſiſt; and thoſe who eſcaped from the firſt Act of Carnage have been expoſed, by Cold, Hunger and Nakedneſs, to wear out a miſerable Exiſtence in the tedious Hours of Confinement, or to become the Deſtroyers of their Countrymen, of their Friends, perhaps, dreadful Idea! of their Parents or Children. Nor was this the outrageous Barbarity of an Individual, but a Syſtem of deliberate Malice, ſtamped with the Concurrence of the Britiſh Legiſlature, and ſanctioned with all the Formalities of Law. Nay, determined to diſſolve the cloſeſt Bonds of Society, they have ſtimulated Servants to ſlay their Maſters in the peaceful Hour of domeſtic Security. And, as if all this were inſufficient to ſlake their Thirſt of Blood, the Blood of Brothers, of unoffending Brothers, they have excited the Indians againſt us; and a General, who calls himſelf a Chriſtian, a Follower of the merciful Jeſus, hath dared to proclaim to all the World his Intention of letting looſe againſt us whole Hoſts of Savages, whoſe Rule of Warfare is promiſcuous Carnage, who rejoice to murder the Infant ſmiling in its Mother's Arms, to inflict on their Priſoners the moſt excruciating Torments, and exhibit Scenes of Horror from which Nature recoils.

WERE it poſſible, they would have added to this terrible Syſtem, for they have offered the Inhabitants of theſe States to be exported by their Merchants to the ſickly, baneful Climes of India, there to periſh. An Offer not accepted of, merely from the Impracticability of carrying it into Execution.

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe great Provocations, we have treated ſuch of them as fell into our Hands with Tenderneſs, and ſtudiouſly endeavoured to alleviate the Afflictions of their Captivity. This Conduct we have purſued ſo far, as to be by them ſtigmatized with Cowardice, and by our Friends with Folly. But our Dependence was not upon Men. It was upon Him, who hath commanded us to love our Enemies, and to render Good for Evil. And what can be more wonderful than the Manner of our Deliverances? How often have we been reduced to Diſtreſs, and yet been raiſed up? When the Means to proſecute the War have been wanting to us, have not our Foes themſelves been rendered inſtrumental in providing them? This hath been done in ſuch a Variety of Inſtances, ſo peculiarly marked almoſt by the direct Interpoſition of Providence, that not to feel and acknowledge his Protection, would be the Heighth of impious Ingratitude.

AT length that God of Battles, in whom was our Truſt, hath conducted us thro' the Paths of Danger and Diſtreſs to the Threſholds of Security. It hath now become morally certain, that, if we have Courage to perſevere, we ſhall eſtabliſh our Liberties and Independence.——The haughty Prince, who ſpurned us from his Feet with Contumely and Diſdain,—and the Parliament which proſcribed us, now deſcend to offer Terms of Accommodation. Whilſt in the full Career of Victory, they pulled off the Maſk, and avowed their intended Deſpotiſm. But, having laviſhed in vain the Blood and Treaſure of their Subjects in Purſuit of this execrable Purpoſe, they now endeavour to enſnare us with the inſidious Offers of Peace. They would ſeduce you into a Dependence, which neceſſarily, inevitably leads to the moſt humiliating Slavery. And do they believe that you will accept theſe fatal Terms? Becauſe you have ſuffered the Diſtreſſes of War, do they ſuppoſe that you will baſely lick the Duſt before the Feet of your Deſtroyers? Can there be an American ſo loſt to the Feelings which adorn human Nature? To the generous Pride, the Elevation, the Dignity of Freedom! Is there a Man who would not abhor a Dependence upon thoſe, who have deluged his Country in the Blood of its Inhabitants? We cannot ſuppoſe this; neither is it poſſible that they themſelves can expect to make many Converts. What then is their Intention? Is it not to lull you with the fallacious Hopes of Peace, until they can aſſemble new Armies to proſecute their nefarious Deſigns? If this is not the Caſe, why do they ſtrain every Nerve to levy Men throughout their Iſlands? Why do they meanly court each little Tyrant of Europe to ſell them his unhappy Slaves? Why do they continue to embitter the Minds of the Savages againſt you? Surely this is not the Way to conciliate the Affections of America. Be not, therefore, deceived. You have ſtill to expect one ſevere Conflict. Your foreign Alliances, tho' they ſecure your Independence, cannot ſecure your Country from Deſolation, your Habitations from Plunder, your Wives from Inſult or Violation, nor your Children from Butchery. Foiled in their principal Deſign, you muſt expect to feel the Rage of diſappointed Ambition. Ariſe then! To your Tents! And gird you for the Battle. It is Time to turn the headlong Current of Vengeance upon the Head of the Deſtroyer. They have filled up the Meaſure of their Abominations, and like ripe Fruit muſt ſoon drop from the Tree. Altho' much is done, yet much remains to do. Expect not Peace, whilſt any Corner of America is in Poſſeſſion of your Foes. You muſt drive them away from this Land of Promiſe, a Land flowing indeed with Milk and Honey. Your Brethren, at the Extremities of the Continent, already implore your Friendſhip and Protection. It is your Duty to grant their Requeſt. They hunger and thirſt after Liberty. Be it yours to diſpenſe to them the heavenly Gift. And what is there now to prevent it?

AFTER the unremitted Efforts of our Enemies, we are ſtronger than before. Nor can the wicked Emiſſaries, who ſo aſſiduouſly labour to promote their Cauſe, point out any one Reaſon to ſuppoſe that we ſhall not receive daily Acceſſions of Strength. They tell you, it is true, that your Money is of no Value; and your Debts ſo enormous they can never be paid. But we tell you, that if Britain proſecutes the War another Campaign, that ſingle Campaign will coſt her more than we have hitherto expended. And yet theſe Men would prevail upon you to take up that immenſe Load, and for it to ſacrifice your deareſt Rights. For, ſurely, there is no Man ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe, that the leaſt Shadow of Liberty can be preſerved in a dependent Connexion with Great-Britain. From the Nature of the Thing it is evident, that the only Security you could obtain, would be, the Juſtice and Moderation of a Parliament, who have ſold the Rights of their own Conſtituents. And this ſlender Security is ſtill farther weakened, by the Conſideration that it was pledged to Rebels (as they unjuſtly call the good People of theſe States) with whom they think they are not bound to keep Faith by any Law whatſoever. Thus would you be caſt bound among Men, whoſe Minds (by your virtuous Reſiſtance) have been ſharpened to the keeneſt Edge of Revenge. Thus would your Children, and your Childrens Children, be by you forced to a Participation in all their Debts, their Wars, their Luxuries, and their Crimes. And this mad, this impious Syſtem they would lead you to adopt, becauſe of the Derangement of your Finances.

IT becomes you deeply to reflect on this Subject. Is there a Country on Earth, which hath ſuch Reſources for the Payment of her Debts as America? Such an extenſive Territory? So fertile, ſo bleſſed in its Climate and Productions? Surely there is none. Neither is there any, to which the wiſe Europeans will ſooner confide their Property. What then are the Reaſons that your Money hath depreciated? Becauſe no Taxes have been impoſed to carry on the War. Becauſe your Commerce hath been interrupted by your Enemy's Fleets. Becauſe their Armies have ravaged and deſolated a Part of your Country. Becauſe their Agents have villainouſly counterfeited your Bills. Becauſe Extortioners among you, inflamed with the Luſt of Gain, have added to the Price of every Article of Life. And becauſe weak Men have been artfully led to believe that it is of no Value. How is this dangerous Diſeaſe to be remedied? Let thoſe among you, who have Leiſure and Opportunity, collect the Monies which Individuals in their Neighbourhood are deſirous of placing in the Public Funds. Let the ſeveral Legiſlatures ſink their reſpective Emiſſions, that ſo, there being but one Kind of Bills, there may be leſs Danger of Counterfeits. Refrain a little while from purchaſing thoſe Things which are not abſolutely neceſſary, that ſo thoſe who have engroſſed Commodities may ſuffer (as they deſervedly will) the Loſs of their ill-gotten Hoards, by Reaſon of the Commerce with foreign Nations, which their Fleets will protect. Above all, bring forward your Armies into the Field. Truſt not to Appearances of Peace or Safety. Be aſſured that, unleſs you perſevere, you will be expoſed to every Species of Barbarity. But if you exert the Means of Defence which God and Nature have given you, the Time will ſoon arrive, when every Man ſhall ſit under his own Vine, and under his own Fig-tree, and there ſhall be none to make him afraid.

THE Sweets of a free Commerce with every Part of the Earth will ſoon reimburſe you for all the Loſſes you have ſuſtained. The full Tide of Wealth will flow in upon your Shores, free from the arbitrary Impoſitions of thoſe, whoſe Intereſt, and whoſe declared Policy it was, to check your Growth. Your Intereſts will be foſtered and nouriſhed by Governments, that derive their Power from your Grant, and will therefore be obliged, by the Influence of cogent Neceſſity, to exert it in your Favour.

IT is to obtain theſe Things that we call for your ſtrenuous, unremitted Exertions. Yet do not believe that you have been or can be ſaved merely by your own Strength. No! It is by the Aſſiſtance of Heaven, and this you muſt aſſiduouſly cultivate, by Acts which Heaven approves. Thus ſhall the Power and the Happineſs of theſe Sovereign, Free and Independent States, founded on the Virtue of their Citizens, increaſe, extend and endure, until the Almighty ſhall blot out all the Empires of the Earth.

By Order of Congreſs,

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

In CONGRESS, May 9, 1778.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to Miniſters of the Goſpel, of all Denominations, to read, or cauſe to be read, immediately after divine Service, the above Addreſs to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, in their reſpective Churches and Chapels, and other Places of religious Worſhip.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To be SOLD, by
JACOB ROTHROCK,
A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS.
York-Town, March 21, 1778.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

The incloſed ſenſible letter was firſt publiſhed in Holland, where the ſtriking truths it contains gave great alarm to the Britiſh Agents, and they interfered ſo effectually with the Government as to procure a ſuppreſſion of it. But this attempt of power to ſtifle truth defeated the end propoſed, by rouſing a ſpirit of enquiry, that occaſioned the letter to be much more univerſally read than it would otherwiſe have been. You will, Gentlemen, oblige the Public by giving it a place in your uſeful Gazette.

A Letter from a Merchant at ——— *to his Correſpondent at* ———, *on the Subject of the Credit of Great-Britain and the United States of America reſpectively:—Or an Anſwer to the Queſtion,* Which of the two ought at preſent to influence the Meaſures of a prudent Man?

SIR,

YOU deſire me to inform you of the reaſons which induced me, two years ago, to draw my money ſo haſtily out of the funds of England, and which afterwards induced me to truſt my goods and money in the hands of the Americans.

In anſwering the firſt queſtion, I ſhall be very brief; I did not chuſe any longer to have a debtor I ſaw embarking in an undertaking, which, be the iſſue what it will, muſt ſtill prove diſadvantageous. The event has confirmed my ſuſpicion; for, by ſelling my ſtock in the funds at 88 per cent. which are now worth but 78, I find myſelf 30,000 Guilders richer than I would have been had I waited longer.

As to the ſecond queſtion; that ſubject was once debated largely in a converſation at which I was preſent, and in which I ſometimes took a part, between a philoſopher and a politician. The firſt expatiated largely on the ſatisfaction which generous ſouls muſt feel when they conſider, that in aſſiſting with their money and credit a people ſtruggling againſt oppreſſion, they are actually ſupporting the cauſe of freedom, which is the cauſe of mankind. The politician reminded us of the laſt war between England on the one part, and France and Spain on the other; of the victories and conqueſts, for which the proud Britons were chiefly indebted to their faithful brethren the Americans; of the violence, injuſtice and plunderings, which they exerciſed on us their good friends and allies; of the ſovereignty of the ſeas, which they arrogated to themſelves, with an inſolence that alarmed all other nations who had any regard for the freedom of their navigation, &c. From all which he concluded, that it would be a moſt fortunate event to Europe in general, and to our Republic in particular, if Great-Britain and her Colonies were for ever ſeparated, and the latter rendered perfectly independent; the monopoly of the Engliſh in ſo conſiderable a part of the globe annihilated; the trade of ſo many and extenſive countries made free and open to all nations; South-America liberated from the danger of falling a prey, the firſt war, to the united power of Great-Britain and North-America, &c. in a word, the whole of his reaſoning tended to prove that it was the duty of a good citizen to aſſiſt America in throwing off the Yoke of Britain.

On my return home, the ſituation of my private affairs led me into a train of reflections, which I ſhall communicate to you, and which are founded upon the knowledge I have acquired, as well of Affairs in general, as of thoſe of England and America in particular, countries through which I have travelled, and in which I have for ſome conſiderable time reſided, and to which I have traded largely. I freely own that theſe reflections have induced me to deal with the Americans, and to give them a large credit. And though I mean to go upon a ſure footing, yet, beſides the ſatisfaction I enjoy in finding my bills duly honoured and punctually paid, I am pleaſed with the thought that my money and trade are ſerviceable to my country, to Europe and to mankind.

Theſe then are the reflections, on which I am building. With regard to money loans, the credit of an individual depends more or leſs on the following particulars;

1. His known conduct with reſpect to former loans, and the punctuality with which he has diſcharged them.
2. His attention and application to buſineſs.
3. Frugality in his expences.
4. The ſurety of his capital; that is to ſay, whether he has an eſtate of a good income, unencumbered with old debts, and from which conſequently ariſes a ſure ability of making payments.
5. A well grounded proſpect of advancing his fortune in time to come, either by the improvement of his preſent poſſeſſions, or by gains derived from another quarter.
6. His known care and prudence in the management of his common affairs, and the advantage to be obtained by the good uſe of the intended loan.
7. His approved upright behaviour and honeſty, manifeſted by voluntarily diſcharging debts, to the payment of which no judge could have compelled him.

The ſame reaſons and circumſtances that procure credit to an individual, muſt in like manner create a ſure confidence in ſocieties of people or in whole nations, and this they actually do.

Let us now conſider and compare Great-Britain and America in theſe different points of view, in order from thence to form a judgment, which of the two countries affords the greateſt ſecurity for money loans.

1. With regard to former loans. We find that America, which in the laſt war contracted a debt of Ten Millions ſterling, for the ſupport of her army of 25,000 men, and her other burthens, has in the year 1772 faithfully diſcharged that, as well as all her other debts. Whereas Great-Britain, in ten years peace, and with the advantage of a very lucrative trade, has diminiſhed her debt very little, or not at all. On the contrary, ſhe has weakened the confidence of her creditors, by wanton profuſions, and by an ill uſe of the Sinking Fund, deſtined for the payment of her debts.

2. With regard to attention and application to buſineſs. In America every body is buſy. All hands are employed; ſome in cultivating their lands (which is by far the greateſt part) others in navigation, in arts or in trade. An idle perſon is a rarity there. Idleneſs and unprofitableneſs to ſociety are qualities by which a perſon there diſcredits himſelf. The caſe is different in England. That ſort of people is very numerous. It is there become faſhionable to do nothing, and this faſhion has promoted a general growth of idlers: Hence the many failures and daily bankruptcies, occaſioned by the taſte for coſtly diverſions, and the madneſs for luxury, which has reached its ſummit. Hence likewiſe, in a certain degree, the bad management of public affairs. For the habit of conducting affairs, and a dexterity in buſineſs, are only acquired by application and experience. And when ever an averſion to buſineſs and the love of an idle life become general, when every body is engaged only in purſuit of pleaſure, the youth brought up in ſuch a taſte can ſeldom acquire that patient attention, that ſtedfaſt and uninterrupted application to buſineſs, which are neceſſary qualities in a ſtateſman. Hence ſpring the manifold miſtakes and miſmanagements of the Engliſh in politics; hence alſo their diſlike to aſſiſt in their national aſſemblies, and their backwardneſs to appear therein; their continual reluctance to enter upon any meaſure that requires pains, deliberation and care; and hence laſtly, their propenſity to delay from day to day every new propoſal, a practice which is become a part of their politics, and in which they muſt have gained ſome experience, as experience is the natural fruit of practice ſo often repeated. In America the very reverſe takes place. The inhabitants, trained to continual buſineſs and unremitting employment about their private concerns, apply themſelves, when called upon, in like manner to public affairs, with an alertneſs that is habitual to them, and thus nothing with them is neglected through delay.

3. As to frugality in expences. The Americans' manner of living is in general more ſimple and leſs expenſive than that of the Engliſh. Frugal tables, plain dreſs, leſs coſtly furniture, no equipage for pleaſure. An appearance of high living deſtroys a man's credit in America. Thus every one has reaſon to avoid that appearance. In England many a man puts his houſe keeping on a ſplendid footing in order to gain credit, and perſiſts in it till he becomes bankrupt. In the management of public affairs the difference is ſtill greater. In England, the penſions of ſtate officers, and the ſalaries annexed to offices, are enormous. The King has a private income of one million ſterling. Notwithſtanding which he is not able to ſupport his family without contracting debts. The Secretaries of State, Lords of the Treaſury, and of the Admiralty, &c. &c. have very large ſalaries. An Auditor of the Exchequer (I am told) draws ſix-pence in the pound, which is a fortieth part of all the money that iſſues out of the public treaſury. So that when a war coſts Forty Millions, the Auditor has One Million for his ſhare. At the laſt coinage of ſpecie, an Inſpector of the mint had for his perquiſites alone a yearly income of Sixty-ſeven Thouſand Pounds ſterling; profits, indeed, to which the ſervices, which thoſe gentlemen can render to the public, bear no proportion. All this muſt be paid by the people, who, already tottering under the burthen of taxes wantonly impoſed, are little able to contribute to the payment of the neceſſary debts of the nation. In America, where ſalaries are unavoidable, they are ſmall as the nature of the thing will admit. The honour of ſerving their country with diſtinction and fidelity is deemed a great reward. It can with truth be aſſerted, that a patriotic ſpirit pervades that country, and produces there the greateſt exertions. In England, this ſpirit is every where looked upon as a mere chimera; and whoever ventures to ſhew any tokens of patriotiſm is laughed at as a fool, or miſtruſted as a knave. The Committees of Congreſs for the departments of treaſury, of the navy, of foreign affairs, and for the purchaſe of arms, warlike ſtores, cloathing for the troops; all theſe Committees manage the affairs of their ſeveral departments without any ſalary or emolument whatever, though they ſpend therein more of their time than any Lord of the Treaſury or Admiralty would chuſe to part with from his pleaſures for theſe purpoſes. A former Engliſh miniſter of ſtate has calculated, that all the expences which the Americans incur for the government of three millions of people do not exceed Seventy Thouſand Pounds ſterling, from whence he draws this concluſion, that impoſts ſhould be laid upon them, till their expences are proportionate to thoſe which Great-Britain bears for the government of eight millions. It did not occur to him that his reaſoning might be retorted, and a quite oppoſite concluſion drawn from thence; namely, if three millions of people can be well governed at the expence of Seventy Thouſand Pounds ſterling, eight millions of people may be well governed for three times that ſum; and conſequently, that it would be poſſible, practicable and ſalutary, to reform and curtail the expences of the Engliſh government. Among a corrupt people, as the Engliſh are at preſent, no body is aſhamed to ſhare in the profits, which men in office know how to procure to themſelves at the expence of the public. It is incredible, how the public money is in this manner miſapplied and ſquandered away, the treaſury plundered, and the taxes, already ſo numerous and burthenſome, daily multiplied and rendered more oppreſſive, a circumſtance that aggravates the yoke of the people. Beſides, as in war there is a fairer proſpect of accumulating profits of this ſort than in time of peace, many are on all occaſions clamorous for war, and oppoſe all propoſals of peace, however fair. Hence ariſes the continual increaſe of the national debt, and the impoſſibility of hoping ever to ſee it paid.

4. As to the ſurety of the capital. The Thirteen United States of America are bound for one another, or, as we commoly ſay, jointly and ſeverally, for the payment of the debts contracted by Congreſs; and the debt, which they are under the neceſſity of incurring for the preſent war, is the only one they have to pay. All or almoſt all the debts heretofore contracted by the ſeveral colonies are already diſcharged. Whereas England will have to pay not only the frightful debt which the preſent war muſt unavoidably occaſion, but alſo her former immenſe debts, or at leaſt the intereſt thereof. In the mean while, America is enriching herſelf by prizes taken from the Britiſh trade, more than ſhe could formerly do by all her commerce under the ſhackles and reſtrictions of Britiſh monopoly. On the other hand, Great-Britain is impoveriſhed by the loſs of that monopoly, and by the diminution of her revenues; and is conſequently leſs able to diſcharge the debt ſhe is now inconſiderately augmenting.

5. *With regard to better proſpects hereafter.* Great-Britain has none. Her iſlands are ſurrounded by the ocean, and ſhe has no new lands to cultivate except ſome few woods and parks. She cannot therefore improve in agriculture. And with regard to population, inſtead of her inhabitants multiplying by an increaſe of the means of ſubſiſtance, they are daily diminiſhing by the progreſs of luxury and the greater difficulty of houſe-keeping, which naturally diſcourages the inhabitants from entering into early marriages. Thus Great-Britain will have fewer citizens to bear their ſhare in paying the public debts, and this ſmaller number will at the ſame time be poorer. America, on the contrary, beſides her lands already improved, poſſeſſes a very extenſive and almoſt unbounded country, which may in time be cultivated. The lands at preſent under cultivation daily improve in value by the labour of the farmer and planter, at the ſame time that the number of the inhabitants are increaſing, and the people, which even now double their number by natural propagation every twenty-five years, will increaſe ſtill faſter by the acceſſion of foreigners, ſo long as there is land to be given to new families. So that every twenty years the inhabitants will be doubled, who will be jointly bound for the payment of the debts of the country, and theſe inhabitants becoming richer, will more eaſily bear their proportion of the public burden.

6. But to proceed to their care and prudence in the management of their common affairs; and the advantage to be obtained by a good uſe of the intended loan. It ought to be obſerved, that the Americans are a people chiefly employed in agriculture. Thoſe engaged in trade or fiſhery are but few in number, compared with the whole body of the people. They have heretofore always managed the affairs of their ſeveral governments with prudence, avoiding wars, and all vain and expenſive projects, and confining themſelves to their peaceful occupations, which, conſidering the extenſiveneſs of their unimproved lands, will find them employment for ages to come. The caſe is different with England. Always reſtleſs, ambitious, covetous, wicked and quarrelſome, ſhe is half her time engaged in one war or another, and always at an expence which is infinitely greater than any advantage ſhe can derive from thence, if ſhe ſucceeded to her utmoſt wiſhes. Thus in 1739 ſhe engaged in a war with Spain, to obtain the payment of a debt of about Ninety-five Thouſand Pounds, which would hardly amount to Four-pence a head on the whole nation. That war coſt her Forty Millions Sterling, and 50,000 men; and ſhe concluded a peace without obtaining the ſatisfaction deſired. There is ſcarce a nation in Europe, on which ſhe has not made war on one frivolous pretence or another. By which means ſhe has imprudently accumulated a debt, which has brought her to the brink of national bankruptcy. But the moſt imprudent of all her wars is that ſhe is now carrying on againſt America, with which, only by a juſt and equitable conduct, ſhe might have preſerved, for ages, an advantageous connexion. She is acting in this reſpect like a mad merchant, who beats every man that paſſes his door, in order to compel him to walk into his ſtore and purchaſe his goods. America will not ſubmit to this treatment till ſhe is ruined, and being ruined, her cuſtom is not worth a farthing. Nevertheleſs, to accompliſh this end, England is increaſing her national debt, and ruining herſelf. On the other hand, America has nothing in view but to eſtabliſh her liberty, and a freedom of trade that will be beneficial to all Europe, while, in the mean time, the abolition of that monopoly, to which ſhe has hitherto been ſubject, will procure her a profit, ſufficient to defray the debt ſhe contracts for executing this purpoſe.

7. Laſtly, with regard to upright conduct, and honeſty in diſcharging debts, we have obſerved in the firſt article the punctuality with which America diſcharged her public debt. The general character of the Americans in this reſpect is evident, from the honeſty with which they have paid their private debts in England, ſince the commencement of the preſent war. It is true, there were ſome pretended politicians, who propoſed to ſtop payment till the reſtoration of peace. They alledged that in the ordinary courſe of commerce and the uſual credit given, there was always a ſtanding debt, equal to ten months trade; that the trade of the colonies being five millions ſterling a year, the debt muſt amount to ſeven millions and a half; that the payment of this debt to the Engliſh merchants would relieve Great-Britain from the embarraſſment to which it was propoſed to reduce her by a ſtoppage of trade: For, ſaid they, if the merchants receive their money without freſh orders for goods, they will either put it into the public funds, or employ manufacturers, in order to lay up a ſtock of goods which they will have ready to ſell ſooner or later to the Americans, who will ſtand in need of them at the expected reconciliation. By which means they would ſupport the public credit, and prevent the clamours of the manufacturers againſt the miniſtry. But to this it was anſwered, that the injuſtice of the miniſtry ought not to be revenged upon the merchants, who were friends to America; that credit flows from private engagements, entered into with aſſurance of good faith; that theſe engagements ought to be held ſacred, and faithfully executed; that whatever public advantage might be expected from a breach of private faith, ſuch a breach was unjuſt, and would in the end be found to be impolitic, as honeſty is upon the whole the beſt policy. Upon this principle the propoſal was unanimouſly rejected; and although the Engliſh have continued the war againſt the Americans with unparalleled barbarity; burning their defenceleſs towns in the middle of winter, and arming the ſavages againſt them, the debt has been punctually paid; and the merchants of London declared in parliament, and muſt declare to all the world, that from the experience they have had of the conduct of the Americans, they never entertained, before the war, any ſuſpicion of a want of fidelity on their part, and that ſince the war, they have been fully convinced the good opinion they entertained of them was well founded. England, on the other hand, a corrupt, extravagant and ruined nation, ſees herſelf immerſed in a debt which ſhe can never diſcharge, and yet goes on, fooliſhly and wickedly, plunging herſelf ſtill deeper and deeper, without any hope of ſatisfying her creditors, or any proſpect of diſengaging herſelf by any other means than that of a national bankruptcy.

Theſe conſiderations being well weighed, it evidently appears, conſidering the general induſtry, frugality, riches, prudence and virtue of America, that ſhe is a much ſafer debtor than Great-Britain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 18.

THE laſt advices received here from Baſſora adviſe, that peace is concluded between Perſia and the Porte, to the reciprocal ſatisfaction of both powers.

Warſaw, Jan. 14. All hopes of terminating the differences amicably between Ruſſia and the Porte are vaniſhed. A courier, who left Conſtantinople about the middle of December, is arrived here with diſpatches from our Ambaſſador Extraordinary at the Porte, importing, that war is inevitable between theſe two powers; and it is even aſſured that hoſtilities are to begin before ſpring.

LONDON.

Jan. 6. An old correſpondent ſays, notwithſtanding our Miniſters affect to bluſter and talk big about a French war, and would oſtenſibly ſeem to bully the French in memorials, putting more ſhips in commiſſion, &c. it is a fact, that they are *ſecretly imploring the forbearance of France.* As ſoon as it was known in France, that Lord Suffolk, in his ſtrange high-toned ſtyle, had made uſe of ſome contemptuous expreſſions of the French, the whole French Court took fire. Rage and indignation univerſally appeared. Will Lord Suffolk be graciouſly pleaſed to favour the public with the copy of a certain letter, written to him upon this occaſion, by a Count and Marſhal of France? Lord North was alarmed by this new

and reſenting appearance of the French Court. His Lordſhip laid aſide his uſual indolence, and became wonderfully alert and aſſiduous. Among many ſteps, which he took to quench or ſmother the fire, that was on the point of burſting out, did he not write a long letter to a *private* friend at Paris, declaring, that Lord Suffolk did not make uſe of the expreſſions attributed to him; on the contrary, that his Lordſhip and himſelf entertain the higheſt reſpect and eſteem for the whole French nation; but that Lord Chatham had ſpoken ſtrongly againſt the French, and enlarged upon the ſubjects? And did not Lord North ſay further, in this letter, that notwithſtanding the misfortune of General Burgoyne, there would not be any change in the Britiſh Miniſtry; that they had determined to adhere firmly to each other; and it was amongſt them unanimouſly reſolved, to proſecute the American war? Such a letter was ſhewn to Count Maurepas, as no doubt the writer intended it ſhould. Count Maurepas read it to the King of France. The effect was directly contrary to the writer's intention. The meaneſt and miſerable fears of the writer were too plain not to be diſcovered. This has increaſed, and confirmed, all the former contempt the French had of him.

Feb. 4. The awful ſituation of this kingdom, at this very hour, is known, perhaps, to no man living; the deſigns of the Miniſtry, it may be preſumed, are known to very few; and if we may judge of the future from the paſt, they are ſuch as can do us no credit as a nation, and therefore we cannot wiſh them ſucceſs. However, the accounts laid before Parliament will now be ſtrictly ſcrutinized; and through the indefatigable attention of the patriotic Nobles and Gentlemen in Parliament, we may flatter ourſelves that many things which are amiſs will be rectified; and thoſe which are wanting to put us in a poſture of defence at home will be ſupplied; for it is a certain fact, that the French have at leaſt 60,000 of the beſt troops in Europe upon their ſea coaſts, and all of them within a day's ſail of this metropolis.

By all the letters which have been received for theſe laſt four months from Lord Howe, there is reaſon to expect that he wiſhes to be recalled; and that this wiſh ariſes from the conviction he feels of never being able to reduce the Colonies to obedience.

Feb. 7. Orders are ſent to Plymouth for finiſhing the ſhips on the ſtocks with all expedition, and for laying the keels of ſome ſhips of the line, when thoſe on the ſtocks are launched; a large quantity of timber is likewiſe ordered to be ſeaſoned for that purpoſe.

It is ridiculous in the Scots to complain of national reflections, when it is apparent that their whole conduct is the reſult of a national conſpiracy againſt the liberties of England.

Feb. 11. His Majeſty has ſeen Lord Cornwallis but once ſince his return from America, and was then very cool to him. It is ſaid and credited, that his Lordſhip has expreſſed General Howe's wiſhes to come home if Lord George Germaine is to continue Secretary of State for America. It is ſingular that Lord George can neither give nor execute orders properly.

It is laughable enough, ſays a correſpondent, to hear the brazen-faced effrontery of ſuch men as Nugent, Rigby, Jenkinſon, Harley, Ellis, and others, who are moſt of them grown *grey*, as well as *fat*, in ſpunging upon the public, now boaſting of their *unbiaſſed* ſentiments in the Houſe of Commons. They, worthy good gentlemen, gratefully thank God, that *their* circumſtances are ſuch, as that *they* are quite independent, and vote, not according to the ſentiments of any man, or ſett of men, or miniſters, but according to the clear ſenſe of their *immaculate* conſciences!—It would not, indeed, be very ſurprizing, if, in a ſhort time, we were to hear even Wedderburn and Thurloe making a like declaration, and thanking God that *their* circumſtances were quite independent, although it is ſo well known that ſcurvy Sawney, the pert, prim prater of the Scottiſh race, with treachery in his heart, and famine in his face, was, but the other day, ſcarce worth a ſingle guinea. Lord Geo. Minden too thanks God, in the Houſe of Commons, that *his* circumſtances are ſo independent that he needs not the emoluments of an office he was perſuaded, much againſt his will, to accept. Lord North and Grey Cooper may alſo thank God that *their* circumſtances are rather *bettered* by offices, which, however, they accepted ſorely againſt their inclinations. Jemmy Twitcher too, if he has minded his hits as well as they ſay he has, may begin to thank God that *his* circumſtances are become rather more independent than they were in the laſt reign; of courſe, Miſs Ray may put up an ejaculation or two for *her* eaſy circumſtances in an employment that ſhe holds ſorely againſt her inclination. Madam Swellingbourg is alſo very much at eaſe in *her* circumſtances, for which *ſhe* gratefully thanks God. Governor Hutchinſon is alſo thankful. In ſhort, it is a period for the highly-favoured to manifeſt their ſenſe of gratitude; and, it is to be hoped, the contractors, agents, and others, who, in conſequence of the preſent glorious war, are become independent in circumſtances, will not be deficient in *their* acknowledgments, but thank God for what is paſt, and hope for what is to come.

A correſpondent ſays that we have at this time no leſs than eleven regiments, which have not each above one hundred men. Inſtead therefore of raiſing new levies to make jobs for particular people, and provide for beggarly Scotch couſins, at the public expence, the old regiments ought to have been completed.

A gentleman coming through Macclesfield to London lately ſaw a number of lads about 17 years old with cockades in their hats. He was ſurprized to ſee boys ſo young taken as recruits, and aſked whether they were recruits or ſchool boys? Upon which one of them anſwered they were recruits to ſerve his Majeſty againſt the rebels in North-America. The gentleman next aſked if they were to be drummers? They ſaid they belonged to the grenadier company in the Mancheſter regiment. This is matter of fact.

A correſpondent obſerves, that Lord Mansfield's roaring out, that the fact was not proved, and perhaps did not exiſt, of ſubſcriptions being opened for the purpoſe of raiſing ſoldiers for this impolitic war, after what has appeared from the London Tavern, the Mayor of Briſtol, the Towns of Liverpool, &c. &c. is to the full as ridiculous as a public proſtitute's daring the man who had called her a whore, after ſleeping with her, to *prove his words*.

The Admirals Byron and Gambier are ordered for immediate ſervice, under Lord Howe, in America, and two ſhips of the line are getting ready for them with all poſſible expedition.

The beſt preparative for a revolution in favour of the Stuarts, whether of Charles at Rome, the family of Savoy, or the family of B———te, is the reviving and enforcing the old doctrines of the divine right of Kings, of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance; the ſacred power of the prieſthood, the wide extent of the prerogative, and the ſupremacy of Parliaments! The Houſe of Brunſwick muſt be abſurd indeed to imagine ſhe can ſupport herſelf on the throne of Great-Britain by the ſame principles which expelled the Stuarts, and elevated their own family from a ſmall electorate to a mighty monarchy.

Feb. 12. It is ſaid, by perſons who are in a ſituation of being well informed, that a letter has been lately ſent to the Howes, expreſſing a certain perſon's aſtoniſhment that they had not done *more* towards the conqueſt of America. And it is alſo ſaid, by perſons of equal authority, that General Howe's letters have been moſt ſhamefully garbled before they were publiſhed in the Gazette, particularly his letter relating the action at German-Town; and that theſe two circumſtances are the true cauſes of Mr. D'Oyley's reſigning.

March 21. The Britiſh navy contains at this moment one hundred and fifty-two ſail of the line, built and building, beſides one hundred and ninety-two inferior rates and frigates; a marine ſuperior to that of the whole world beſides!

Yeſterday cloathing for 5000 men were ſhipped on board a tranſport veſſel at the tower, for the ſervice of his Majeſty's troops in America.

Friday Lord Amherſt was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, March 18.

"Laſt night we had a very hot preſs; the men were taken from every merchant ſhip and veſſel, even to the maſter, and all the men to the outward bound Eaſt-Indiamen at the Mother-bank, and from all protections; ſo that many hundred men were picked up by that means."

FISH-KILL, May 7.

On the 27th ult. a party of Col. Meig's regiment, conſiſting of 15 men, under the command of Lieutenants Lay, Sheeler and Brewſter, together with a number of volunteers, amounting in the whole to 30, all under the command of Capt. Lockwood of the Train, croſſed in a row-galley to Long-Iſland, at Lloyd's-Neck, and took Capt. Dibble, of the Royal Refugees, with 18 men, together with their arms and accoutrements, and brought them ſafe to Stanford.

It is rumoured, that the late news from England is very unpleaſing to the tories in New-York,—has fixed a ſurly gloom on their countenances,—fear works ſo hard on ſome of them, that they are privately packing up in order to decamp.

The draughts of the militia here, in order to fill up the Continental regiments, are attended with rapid ſucceſs and great eaſe; they will be compleat and ready to march in a few days.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

The Cauſe of Freedom and Virtue hath ſuſtained a heavy Loſs in the Death of that worthy Patriot and Philanthropiſt WILLIAM LUX, Eſq; who departed this Life on Sunday Evening laſt, at his Seat near this Town, to the inexpreſſible Grief of his Family, in which the Public moſt tenderly and gratefully participate.

YORK-TOWN, May 16.

Extract of a letter from the Militia Camp, near Neſhaminey-bridge, York Road, dated May 4,

"This camp, which lay near the Crooked Billet, was ſurrounded on the morning of the firſt inſtant, by day-light, with a body of the enemy, who appeared on all quarters; the ſcouts had neglected the preceding night to patrole the roads as they were ordered, but lay in camp till near day, tho' their orders were to leave it by two o'clock in the morning; one of the parties, commanded by a Lieutenant, met the enemy near two miles from the camp, but never gave us the alarm. He makes his excuſe, that he was ſo near before he eſpied them, that he thought himſelf in danger of being cut to pieces by their light horſe ſhould he fire, but ſent off a man to give notice that the enemy were approaching, who did not come. On the diſobedience and miſconduct of this, and the other officers of the ſcouts, we have to lay our misfortunes.

"The alarm was ſo ſudden, we had ſcarcely time to mount our horſes before the enemy was within muſket ſhot of our quarters. We obſerved a party in our rear had got into houſes and behind fences; their numbers appearing nearly equal to ours, we did not think it adviſeable to attack them in that ſituation, eſpecially as another body appeared in our front to the eaſt of the Billet; and not knowing what numbers we had to contend with, we thought it beſt to open our way under cover of a wood to the left of our camp towards Colonel Hart's, for which our little party moved in columns, the baggage following in the rear. We had not paſſed far, before our flanking parties began to change ſhot with the enemy, but kept moving on till we made the wood, when a party of both foot and horſe came up the Biberry road, and attacked our right flank; the party from the Billet fell upon our rear; the horſe, from the rear of our camp, came upon our left flank. A body of horſe appearing in our front, we made a ſtand in this wood, and gave them ſome warm fires, which forced them to retire; their horſe ſuffered conſiderably, as they charged us, and were ſeverely repulſed; their ſtrength gathering from all quarters, we thought it beſt to move on, which we did with the loſs of the baggage, the horſe giving way in the front as we advanced.

"We continued ſkirmiſhing for upwards of two miles, when we made a turn to the left, which entirely extricated us from them. We came into the York road near the Croſs-roads, and moved ſlow down towards the Billet, in hopes to take ſome advantage of them on that quarter, where they muſt leaſt expect us, but we found they retired towards the city. Our people behaved well; our loſs is upwards of thirty killed and wounded; ſome were butchered in a manner the moſt brutal ſavages could not equal; even while living, ſome were thrown into buckwheat ſtraw, and the ſtraw ſet on fire; the clothes were burnt on others, and ſcarcely one without a dozen of wounds with bayonets and cutlaſſes. Fifty-eight are miſſing.

"The enemy's loſs is not known, but it is currently reported one field officer is among the ſlain; we took three of their horſe, five were left dead on the field, the riders either killed or wounded."

We learn, that of the enemy in this attack, were 400 horſe, with each a footman (chiefly light infantry) behind him.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, Valley-Forge, May 11.

"The 6th inſtant having been appointed by his Excellency General Waſhington for the celebration of the important event of an alliance between France and the United States, by which liberty and independence are ſecured to America,—at nine o'clock the ſeveral brigades of the army were in the firſt place aſſembled on their own parades, where divine ſervice was performed, and diſcourſes ſuited to the occaſion delivered by their reſpective chaplains.

"At half paſt ten a cannon was fired at the artillery-park, as a ſignal for the troops to be under arms; and at eleven, a ſecond ſignal being given, each brigade marched by the right to its poſt, and formed in order of battle.

"Major-General Lord Stirling commanded on the right, Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette on the left, and Baron de Kalb the ſecond line.—His Excellency, attended by his own family, Major-General Greene, Q. M. G. Brigadier General Du Portail, and many other Officers of rank, reviewed the two lines.

"A third ſignal being given, there was a diſcharge of 13 pieces of cannon, which was immediately followed by a running fire of muſquetry, commenced by his Excellency's guards, which were poſted at ſome diſtance in front of the firſt line, and continued by the corps poſted in the grand redoubt on the right, and from thence thro' the two lines. A fourth ſignal gun was fired, when an univerſal Huzza and *long live the King of France* reſounded, at the ſame inſtant, thro' the whole army.

"To this ſucceeded a ſecond diſcharge of the 13 cannon, and another general fire of muſquetry—and upon a ſignal, loud Huzzas to the *Friendly European Powers*.—This was immediately followed by a third diſcharge of the artillery and muſquetry, and Huzza to *The United States*.

"The whole army returned to its encampment, and the officers of the ſeveral brigades were invited by his Excellency to a collation, which was enlivened by a brilliant company of Ladies.

"The exact order in which the columns marched to their ground—the celerity and preciſion with which the lines were formed—the regularity of the fire—the pillars of fleecy ſmoke aſcending in rapid ſucceſſion—the continued ſound of the muſquetry, not unlike the rolling of diſtant thunder—the martial appearance of the troops—conſpired to exhibit a magnificent ſcene of joy, worthy of the great occaſion.

"The Feu de Joye being over, the reſt of the day was devoted to convivial pleaſures. The magnanimity and good policy of the King of France were ſubjects of admiration. Mutual congratulations and the moſt unaffected hilarity crowned the feaſt.—And the following toaſts, among many others, were given, and received with the loudeſt acclamations—

The KING of FRANCE.
The FRIENDLY EUROPEAN POWERS.
The Hon. CONGRESS and UNITED STATES.
The immortal Memory of thoſe HEROES, who have died in Defence of AMERICAN LIBERTY.

"The ſpontaneous marks of attachment and reſpect, which were heaped on our illuſtrious Commander in Chief, when the reſtraint of formality and etiquette were laid aſide, muſt have given him the moſt enviable feelings.

"We were favoured with a day as ſerene and delightful as if it had been commanded for the purpoſe.—In a word, Heaven ſeemed to ſmile, and grant every auſpicious omen to the League which we were celebrating.—For the military part of our entertainment, we are much indebted to Baron de Steuben, Inſpector-General of the American Army."

Two Connecticut privateers lately took and ſent into Boſton, a ſhip bound from London to New-York.—Her cargoe conſiſts of 600 barrels of flour, 60 cheſts of tea, 60 puncheons of rum, and 200 bales of goods. The ſterling invoice is ſaid to amount to 30,000l.

Thirty ſail of veſſels, richly laden with European and Eaſt-India goods, are on their paſſage from France to ſome part of the United American States, under convoy of four ſhips of the line and four frigates.

From Humphreys's Philadelphia Paper of May 9.

Yeſterday his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. arrived here from New-York.

Since our laſt a fleet of tranſports from New-York, with forage, and another from Corke, with troops and proviſions, have arrived in this port.

A ſloop belonging to Meſſrs. Moore and Neal, of New-York, who left that port with the fleet, got aground on Cape-Henlopen, and became a prey to the rebels.

JOHN LEVINS,

HAS FOR SALE, Wholeſail or Retail, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Smith, in Market-ſtreet, York-Town,

A Large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz. Broadcloths and trimmings of different colours, camblets, Iriſh and country linens, lawn handkerchiefs, muſlins, thread and cotton ſtockings, ſilks, perſians, threads of all kinds, garters and laces, watch chains, tapes of different colours, mens ſhoes, pins and needles, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſciſſars and razors, cork-ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, taylors thimbles, ſhoemakers pincers, looking glaſſes, gimblets, ivory and horn combs, knives, ſnuffers, ladies ſett hair-pins, necklaces of different ſorts, watch keys, paſteboards, blank books, pocket-books, and wrapping paper.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, of the beſt quality, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intituled, "A Supplement to the act, intituled, an act to prevent foreſtalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," the Commiſſioners of Cloathing for the reſpective Counties are authoriſed, enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after all offenders againſt ſaid law, and againſt the law intituled, "An Act to prohibit the ſale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed againſt and ſeize the property of ſuch offenders, according to ſaid laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

¶ DAVID KENNEDY and WILLIAM MORRISON, ſen.
Commiſſioners of Cloathing for York County.

A generous price will be given by the ſubſcribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty. *York, Pennſylvania, May* 16, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Strabane township, York county, about the middle of April laſt, two creatures, viz. an iron grey filley, three years old, no brand, but is remarkable by having on a neck yoke, and getting her near fore leg into it, was much hurt, which was not well when ſhe went away. The other a dark bay ſtallion colt, one year old, with long tail and bright ſtar; they are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges,

May 14, 1778. ¶ JAMES DICKSON.

From the London General Advertiſer of Jan. 6, 1778.

WHY towards two Georges good, humane and great,
Did ne'er the ſpite of Manchеſter abate?
Becauſe they were humane, and great and good,
Unlike the tyrants of the Stuart blood.
Why now is Manchеſter ſo loyal grown?
Becauſe ſhe thinks a St---t fills the ------.
Becauſe at home, abroad, the ſame diſgrace,
That mark'd each reign of the whole Stuart race,
She ſees; becauſe in Romiſh arms we truſt,
And raiſe again Rome's altars from the duſt:
Becauſe beyond th' Atlantic freedom's fled,
Nor dares in venal Senates ſhow her head.

OMICRON.

From the London General Advertiſer of Feb. 11, 1778.

Nitore in adverſum, nec me,
Qui cætera vincit Impetus.

Now acting in AMERICA,
A NEW TRAGEDY,
As it was firſt attempted at Bunker's-Hill, called
The DESTRUCTION of LIBERTY.

The principal parts to be performed by the Germans and Scotch, aſſiſted by detachments of the Guards.

Between the acts are exhibited, moſt magnificent pieces of fire-work, ſuch as burning of towns and ſhips; concluding with a general maſſacre of old men, women and children, performed to the life.

To which will be added,
A F A R C E,
Called CONCILIATORY MEASURES;
Never attempted but once,
Being damned by the American Congreſs;
But to be tried once more by the Miniſtry,
Who are to embark for that purpoſe.

With the original Prologue, as ſpoken by ---------, at Weſtminſter.

The Epilogue by L--d G----e G------e.

It is thought that this piece will meet with the utmoſt contempt, as before.

Places to be taken on board any of his -------- ſhips, juſt ready to ſail for America.

Any gentleman deſirous of acting a part in the aforeſaid tragedy, and properly qualified, may be immediately ſupplied with a proper dreſs at the drill, and all other neceſſaries, beſides having the advantage of being tranſported at the public expence.

Wanted, ſeveral capital performers, who muſt be endued with the following qualifications:

Want of common humanity,
Common ſenſe,
——— honeſty,
Public ſpirit,
——— money.

All ſuch will be ſure to meet with the greateſt encouragement, particularly if they are G-----s or Scotch; either of whom are at this time more acceptable than the Engliſh, who are become ſo refractory and ſullen, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty that they can be prevailed upon to act their ſeveral parts in this bloody tragedy, numbers of them preferring the horrors of a jail to the having any hand in the performance; ſo there is great reaſon to imagine that the majority of them will deſert, and leave the managers to perform it by themſelves.

For further particulars, enquire at B--------m H---e, or the Highlands of Scotland.

The managers have been at a moſt extraordinary expence to provide a compleat band of German and Scotch muſic, eſpecially drums and bag-pipes, which laſt are to delight the Americans with their favorite tune of Yanky Doodle; they are to begin as ſoon as the Americans command Britons Strike Home; this is the only tune they intend to play, and will, it is thought, very much animate the whole performance, which is ſaid to be as deep a tragedy as ever was acted ſince the maſſacre in Ireland in 1641, when 40,000 Engliſh Proteſtants were butchered in cold blood.

A book of the play will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, with a compleat liſt of all the capital actors, with notes, critical and explanatory, by T. C. Bill Hill, Berks; an appendix will be added, entituled a Diſſertation on Arbitrary power, wherein it will be palpably proved, that no man has a natural right to eat, drink, ſleep, &c. without the conſent of King, Lords and Commons. As this is a moſt curious tract, I have engaged a Highlander from Caithneſs to write comments upon it, it being intended as a preſent to the majority of a certain Houſe, to be by them carefully peruſed and conſulted, on all difficult occaſions, ſo that when they are reſolved to ſtrain a point, they will always know where to apply for a precedent.

Vivant Rex & Regina, & Populorum Libertates.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

WILLIAM HALL,
HAS FOR SALE, at his Houſe in Reading, near the Court-houſe.

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's pſalms by the dozen, neat Turkey prayer-books, parchment and pounce, paper hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine patent medicines; tincture of ſpleenwort for hypochondriachal diſorders; elixir of Bardana for the gout and rheumatiſm, &c. tincture of ſage for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and to give ſpirits, &c. eſſence of water-dock for ſcurvies and all cutaneous diſorders, &c. balſom of honey for coughs and conſumptions, &c. &c.

LEAD WORKS.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of LEAD ORE, fit for the Furnace. Apply to
DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York-Town.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Huntington townſhip, York county, on the 8th of March laſt, an old milch COW. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH DODS.

Carliſle, May 3, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber living at Carliſle Iron-Works, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Anthony, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on an old blanket coat with brown ſtripes; buckſkin breeches, white woollen ſtockings and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ THOMAS MAYBURY.

York-Town, May 2, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen, laſt Thurſday, in the town of York, a POCKET-BOOK, folded in the manner as parchment pocket-books uſually are, with two commiſſions to the ſubſcriber in the ſame, and three continental lottery tickets, viz. No. 75,750, 75,751, and 75,752. Any perſon having found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, or to John Schultz, in York-Town, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. The abovementioned tickets are the property of the following perſons, viz. John M'Kellip, Mary and Eli Good, and George and Barbara Kleinhoff. If any of ſaid tickets ſhould prove fortunate, and draw any prize or prizes, the Managers are requeſted not to pay the ſame to any perſon or perſons, except to the owners aforeſaid, or to thoſe whom they will empower. ‡ JACOB GOOD.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the Ninth Pennſylvania regiment, the 24th of April laſt, the following men, viz. *Joſeph Kennedy*, about 20 years of age, fair complexion, and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *Eliſha Davis*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, black complexion and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *William Bell*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a rediſh complexion, and is a ſtout well made fellow; formerly lived near Hunter's-Town, in York county. *Thomas Reed*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, darkiſh complexion, and black hair; formerly lived in Cumberland county. And *Solomon Brown*, aged 21 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rediſh complexion, black hair, and is a ſtout well ſet fellow; he is a German, and formerly lived in Reading townſhip, York county. They all belong to Major Francis Nichols's company. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to Lieut. STEPHENSON, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each man. ‡

BY theadvice of ſeveral Members of the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, it is propoſed, that, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, the enſuing annual Meeting of that Body be held at Bedminſter, in Somerſet county, in the State of New-Jerſey, on the third Wedneſday in May, at ten of the clock, A. M. at which time and place the Members are requeſted to attend.
¶ JOHN CARMICHAEL, Syn. Mod.

York-Town, April 29, 1778.

ALL perſons that have left Deeds in my Office to be recorded, and have neglected to call for the ſame; and ſuch perſons as have Letters teſtamentary, or other papers remaining in my hands, are deſired to call upon me for them, within three weeks from this time, as I intend ſhortly after that to leave this town. Any perſons that have demands againſt me are deſired to bring them in, that they may be paid; and ſuch as are in my debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame.
¶ SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

April 29, 1778.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WAS broke open and ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore-Town, on Monday night the 27th inſt. two valuable HORSES, viz. one a BLACK, with a ſtar in his forehead, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands, is well made, paces, trots and canters exceeding well, and has a good carriage.—The other a bright BAY, 8 or 9 years old this ſpring, and about the ſame height of the black, with a black mane and tail, has always been uſed to the chair or carriage, the hair on each ſide has been worn off by the traces, trots middling faſt, and canters but badly; his tail is long. The above Horſes, when taken, were in exceeding good order.— Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, and ſecures the thief or thieves, that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward; or One Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, with reaſonable charges, paid by
ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

N. B. The aforeſaid Horſes are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by one *William Trugard*, a deſerter from General Pulaſki's Legion, and advertiſed in the Maryland Journal, of yeſterday's date.

CAME to the plantatian of James Smith, Eſq; in York townſhip, about the middle of April, a large black and white ſpotted HEIFER, between 3 and 4 years old, the horns bending inwards, has no ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, by LAWRENCE POLLY, living on ſaid plantation. ¶

Strabane Townſhip, York County, April 8.

WAS FOUND, by the ſubſcriber, on the great road between York-Town and Rudy's Tavern, a ſmall bundle of MONEY. The owner proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again. JAMES DICKSON. ¶

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in York-Town, an apprentice boy, named *George Wiſe*, about fifteen and a half years of age, about five feet three inches high, ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a round hat, blue coat, with metal buttons, white flannel jacket, black velvet breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, half ſoaled ſhoes, and a home made ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal in this State, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by FREDERICK ADERHOLD. ¶

York-Town, April 8, 1778.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, in Carrolſburgh, York county containing 200 acres; the richneſs of ſoil, a proper propotion of meadow ground, and the ſituation, equally remote from the Indian and Britiſh ſavages, renders it one of the moſt elegible retreats in this State; about 60 acres of plow-land and meadow are cleared, a log houſe and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living near ſaid place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation of Andrew Livingſton, late deceaſed, containing 314 acres, ſituate in Mountjoy townſhip, York county, and State of Pennſylvania, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and other office-houſes; about 150 acres of upland cleared, 30 acres of meadow, and 30 more may be made, 20 of which can eaſily be watered, a draw-well, and two ſtreams of water, one of which has a good mill-ſeat. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid place.
‡ JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Elizabeth-Town, April 2, 1778.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, laſt night, from this place, a certain *Samuel Davis*, alias *Samuel Tabb*, alias *Samuel Tompkins*, a ſlim made fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort black hair, brown complexion; had on a light blue coat, ſtriped and figured waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped linen overalls, a pair of white Indian legings, and a round hat; he ſtole and took with him one ruffled holland ſhirt, one plain country linen ditto, one red and purple ſtriped chintz gown, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of open wrought ſilver buckles, one pair of ſuperfine white worſted ſtockings, one neat ſcrew barrel piſtol, with braſs mounting. Whoever ſecures the above deſerter, ſo that the effects can be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides the allowance made by Act of Aſſembly.
¶ ELIE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Fawn townſhip, York county, 7 miles from M'Call's ferry, and 15 from Peachbottom, having thereon a good dwelling-houſe and barn, about 100 acres cleared, 12 acres of meadow made, and 20 more may be made; alſo two good orchards. The place is pleaſantly ſituated and well watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the place WILLIAM M'CASKEY. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d day of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Manchеſter townſhip, York county, A SORREL HORSE, four years old, about 17 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtrip of white mixed with rediſh hair down his face, likewiſe two white ſpots on his near ſhoulder occaſioned by a hurt from the collar. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
April 10. ¶ CASPER CARVER.

WAS FOUND, in the month of February laſt, between M'Calliſter's-Town and York-Town, a ſilver mounted HANGER, without a ſcabbard, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome gentleman of the army. The owner, by applying to GEORGE EICHELBERGER, in York-Town, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again.

York-Town, April 11, 1778.

STRAYED, on Thurſday laſt, off the Commons, A large white HORSE, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane; has the ſcratches in one hind foot, and his legs have loſt the hair with the ſame diſorder; he is nine years old, and trots and gallops.——Alſo, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, 15 hands high, riſing 5 years old, half blooded, trots, paces and gallops, has a ſwitch tail and hanging mane. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given to any perſon who will bring them to Mrs. MOORE's, in York-Town. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, in Frederickſburg town, Virginia, on Saturday, the 28th March, 1778, TWO CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, No. 1151 and 1154, for *Six Hundred Dollars* each, payable to MATTHEW IRVINE, and both dated 13th November, 1777. Whoever delivers the ſaid certificates to Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, jun. merchant, in Frederickſburg, ſhall receive the above reward. JOHN CRAIG.

N. B. Payment is deſired to be ſtopt at the office.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH WHITE, of Chanceford townſhip, York county, obtained five bonds from the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1774, three of which bonds have been diſcharged, and the other two, for twenty pounds each, yet remain payable, one on the firſt day of May, 1778, the other on the firſt day of May, 1779; all which bonds were given as a conſideration for the purchaſe of a tract of land. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſign of ſaid bonds, as I am determined to diſpute the payment until the land is ſecured to me. Witneſs my hand this 17th day of April, 1778. JAMES KIRK. ¶

Waſhingtonſburg, near Carliſle, April 16, 1778.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of ſingle men, that are good workmen at the CARPENTERS, SMITHS, ARMOURERS or WHEELWRIGHTS buſineſs. Any ſuch, that will engage for three years, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars bounty, Thirty Dollars per month, one ſuit of cloaths every year, and the uſual fatigue rations, by applying to the officers of the artificers at the above-mentioned place, or at YorkTown. †

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

The defenders of Britiſh cruelty have uniformly denied the American charges againſt our enemies for their inhumanity, practiſed upon the unfortunate whom the chance of war has put into their hands. As the hiſtory and execution of Francis Mercier will throw ſome light upon this ſubject, you are requeſted to inſert the ſame in your Gazette, as it has been publiſhed in a London paper the 10th of December laſt.

FRANCIS Mercier, executed on Monday laſt for the murder of Monſieur de Moudrey, a French jeweller, was in the year 1773 tranſported to Maryland for horſe ſtealing. On his arrival in the country he had his freedom; but being ſuſpected a few days after he got his liberty, of adminiſtering poiſon to Capt. M'Culloch, the maſter of the veſſel he went out in, and who had treated him with great tenderneſs, he was taken up, and ſome effects and money of the Captain's found upon him, which he had ſtolen upon a ſuppoſition the Captain muſt die; he recovering, and getting his property, Mercier was again ſet at liberty. A very ſhort time after this he was condemned to be hanged for breaking open a druggiſt's ſhop in Baltimore; but by the intervention of Mr. Chamier, who ſeems to have been a particular friend to this man, he was pardoned by Mr. Eden, the Governor of Maryland, upon condition of his quitting the province, which he neglecting to do for ſome days, and threatening vengeance againſt his proſecutors, ſearch was made for him, and he fled. Not being heard of there for ſome time, it was generally reported and believed he was hung at New-York. But from thence he made his way to Halifax, and afterwards to Boſton. At both theſe places he met his friend Mr. Chamier, who being then in a ſituation of continuing his kind offices to Mercier, recommended him as a ſurgeon to the army then at Boſton, at 5s. per day. Two days after the affair of Bunker's-Hill, he was taken priſoner by the Americans, as he was conducting ſome waggons with wounded ſoldiers, and was carried to Cambridge. Having obtained laudanum under pretence of making him ſleep, he gave it to the centinels placed over him, and thereby effected his eſcape, made his way on foot to Philadelphia, and took up his reſidence there, depending upon his not being known. Here he acted for ſome time as a dentiſt. After this, he went to New-York while in poſſeſſion of the Provincials, and was preſent at ſeveral of the meetings of the conſpirators there, who, he ſaid, with the Mayor of the town at their head, had determined to deſtroy all the Provincial magazines, and put to death Waſhington, Mifflin and Putnam. The deſign being diſcovered by the means of one Low, ſeveral of them were apprehended, and one condemned to be hung. Mercier going to ſee this man executed, was known by ſome people who were there from Cambridge, who charged him before General Livingſton with having made his eſcape from thence, and that he was a ſurgeon to the regular army; he denied that he was there, or that he was a ſurgeon. He was however committed to priſon, where he continued until the men of war arrived before New-York. The goaler then let him out, and he making his eſcape on board the Niger, made them ſenſible who *he* was, and gave them information for the better landing the troops, and with a party that day took 303 priſoners with their baggage. For theſe ſervices, and the laughable manner in which he informed General Howe he had killed an American Major, he received one hundred guineas, and an advance of 5s. per day to his pay as ſurgeon; as ſuch, when General Howe took poſſeſſion of New-York, the care of the American priſoners was entruſted to him; and though the manner of diſcharging that truſt was attended with the moſt glaring marks of inhumanity, the recital of them ſeemed to give him ſingular ſatisfaction. The goaler of New-York, in whoſe cuſtody Mercier and the other conſpirators had been, was the firſt victim of his brutality. He ſaid the Mayor deſired him to *be very careful* of that man. The man died in three days time.— Low, who had diſcovered the conſpiracy, was the next object; Mercier was deſired to pay *great attention* to him likewiſe; he died too. Low's wife, who had been ſuſpected of conveying intelligence, and who had actually ſeveral valuable trinkets about her, did not long ſurvive. *The effects of all perſons who died under Mercier's care, became his property.* Many of theſe poor people were in want of neceſſary cloathing; none was given them, except a ſingle ſhirt; but when any died, the infected cloaths were given to the ſurvivors: This encreaſed the peſtilential diſorder, which raged with ſuch violence, that in the courſe of five months 573 periſhed. In ſhort, according to his own expreſſion, "*The Rebels died like fun.*" That upon General Howe's expreſſing his ſurprize that the people ſhould die ſo faſt, and doubting their being properly fed, Mercier told him they had more proviſions *ſet before them* than they could eat; and ſo it proved, for the dead and dying before whom theſe proviſions were ſo ſet had but very little appetites. Being aſked ſince he came to England the reaſon of this extraordinary mortality, he replied, they were ſo faint-hearted, that he never told any one he would die but he died accordingly; however, he ſaid, the rebels dying in an uncommon manner was not confined to New-York, for that in Philadelphia, while *he* was there, 3000 died in a very ſhort time, and to *his knowledge* it aroſe from the wells being poiſoned.

One cannot but be grieved to find this wretch placed in a ſituation, wherein he was enabled to do ſuch miſchief, as to bring on this nation the imputation of inhumanity, which it will not eaſily efface. With reſpect to him, he might conſider himſelf as the friend to what is called Government, and therefore warranted, as others are, in uſing every means which God and Nature put in his power to make away with thoſe, whom he looked on as enemies. It is certain, he had as clear ideas of the right, and was as eager in ſupport of the authority of Parliament, as moſt country gentlemen; for he got more than they ever will, in the attempt to carry it into execution. In ſhort, bad as his moral character may appear, he undoubtedly had much political merit, or, at leaſt, as much as Balf, M'Quirk, and *ſuch like.*

BOSTON, May 4.

We hear from Providence, That on Tueſday laſt General Sullivan Commander of our troops there received an imperious dictatorial letter from Brigadier General Pigot, Commander of the Britiſh tyrant's forces at Newport (incloſing the Draught of two Bills which had been only once read in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons) wherein he ſaid, that the terms offered the rebels were more gracious than they could, or had reaſon to expect, from the hands of his moſt merciful Maſter; which ſentence ſo exaſperated the populace there, that they ordered the Bills to be burnt by the hands of the common Hangman, which was immediately executed. General Sullivan we hear anſwered General Pigot's letter in a very genteel but ſevere manner.

May 7. Friday laſt arrived at Portſmouth the Continental Frigate Dean, Samuel Nicholſon Eſq; Commander, in 63 days from France, and has brought a valuable cargoe, conſiſting of 12000 ſuits of cloaths for the army compleat, a large quantity of copper, tin and lead, beſides many other valuable articles; two other ſhips came out with her, on the Continental ſervice; all under convoy of three 74, two 64, and three frigates, who had orders from the French Court to attend them, 'till they were clear of the Bay of Biſcay— The Dean had taken two prizes, one of which was burnt. Capt. Jones, in the Ranger, joined the French fleet at Quiberoon Bay, and ſaluted the French Admiral with 13 guns under Continental colours; to which he returned nine; this was the firſt inſtance of a French Admiral paying that honour to the United States.——— The Ranger had taken two prizes, laden with Raiſons, Figs, Lemmons and Wine; and carried them to a French port— Doctor Franklin is now publickly acknowledged as an Ambaſſador of the United States, and makes his appearance at the French Court, in the ſame manner as Lord Stormont does for Great-Britain.

Saturday laſt the Cumberland privateer, of 20 guns, returned into port from a ſucceſsful cruize. Beſides the prizes already mentioned to have been taken by her, ſhe brought in with her a ſhip of about 350 tons, laden with coal and a few goods, bound from New Caſtle for the enemy at New-York. We hear ſhe alſo retook a ſchooner, laden with tobacco, bound for France, together with a ſmall privateer which took her.

Monday laſt arrived here a French letter of marque ſhip of 20 guns, laden with dry goods, &c. &c.

Laſt Tueſday arrived in this port from France a frigate, mounting 36 guns, belonging to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Tueſday laſt the ſhip Hancock, of 36 guns, was launched at Saliſbury; ſhe is reckoned to be one of the fineſt frigates in the ſervice of the Independent American States.

NEW-LONDON, May 8.

Laſt Thurſday was ſent into Boſton, by the American Revenue, Captain Champlain, and the Revenge, Captain Conkling, both of this port, the ſhip Lovely Laſs, —— Wade, late maſter from London, bound to New-York, with the following cargoe, viz. 255 bales dry goods, 7 bales hops, 5 ditto pepper, 1 hogſhead hams, 827 barrels flour, 29 puncheons old ſpirits, 4 bales beaver fur, 64 cheſts tea, 370 caſks wine, 7 hampers ditto, 8 caſes acid, 137 baſkets cheeſe, 29 hogſheads loaf ſugar, 2 hogſheads porter, and a quantity of cordage. The amount of her invoices in London is ſaid to be Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds ſterling.

FISH-KILL, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a principal officer, on the Northern frontiers of this State, to his Excellency Governor Clinton, dated May the 4th.

"Two deſerters came in laſt Friday night to Dorſet, have been ſixteen days from St. John's, inform us that the enemy are removing their cannon over the carrying place towards Montreal, that there was a general talk of the French being in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence:— That Governor Carleton had ordered a number of Canadians from every pariſh to take up arms, and on their refuſal ſent the German troops to compel them, on which an engagement had enſued, and fifty Germans fell. That a great ſickneſs attended them, and ſcarce any ſavages were with them."

TRENTON, May 13.

The enemy having received intelligence that the Row-Galleys were diſmantled, on Friday laſt formed an expedition up the Delaware (conſiſting of the following force, two Row-Galleys, and three other armed veſſels, with twenty-four flat-bottomed boats, carrying between ſix and eight hundred Britiſh troops) in order to deſtroy the continental frigates, and a number of veſſels that had been lodged in the different creeks; and to atchieve ſuch other exploits, as have characterized the Britiſh arms ſince the commencement of this cruel and unnatural war. Having ſet fire to the frigates and other veſſels, they landed at Bordentown, burnt the dwelling-houſe and ſtores belonging to Joſeph Borden, Eſq; and inhumanly butchered three of the militia, who unfortunately fell into their hands.— The wind and tide being favourable, the country was not alarmed until the frigates were on fire.—The next day they proceeded as far up the river as Biles's iſland, with an intention of viſiting this place, but their boats meeting with an unexpected oppoſition from our artillery, which General Dickinſon ordered down for that purpoſe, and the militia turning out with their uſual ſpirit, upon receiving his orders, vaſt numbers were quickly aſſembled; after exchanging a few ſhot, the enemy thought appearances too unfavourable to proceed any farther.— On their return, they landed at Col. Kirkbride's farm, and deſtroyed all his buildings of every kind.—— General Dickinſon having ſent a detachment of militia down the river, to protect the inhabitants from ſmall parties, they made prize of a ſloop the enemy had loaded with plunder, with ſix men on board.

Thus do theſe people ſeek Peace; and thus would they conciliate the affections of the Americans!— At the very time that terms are pretended to be offered, and propoſals of accommodation, as they ſay, on the point of being made, fire and ſword are carried to our habitations, and theſe inſtruments of violence are committing every ſpecies of rapine, plunder and cruelty! This is the application of Lord North's Sermon on the 17th of Feb. laſt!

Monday evening laſt arrived here from Head-Quarters, Lieut. Col. De Hart, with the firſt Jerſey regiment, and early yeſterday morning this corps marched to join Col. Shreve at Haddonfield.

YORK-TOWN, May 23.

Intelligence juſt received from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, April 21, 1778.

"An expreſs arrived this morning from Georgia, with advice, that Col. Elbert, and Col. White, in the Waſhington and Lee Gallies of that State, joined by the Bullock Galley, had taken, at the iſland of Frederica, the following veſſels, belonging to the King of England, viz. the Hinchenbrook brigantine, commanded by Captain Ellis; a ſloop, commanded by the famous Captain Moubray, and an armed ſchooner; the Britiſh crews belonging to theſe veſſels fled as ſoon as they were attacked, and got on ſhore in their boats, with what they could carry off; but it is ſaid Captain Ellis was drowned.

"Our gallies are gone to attack the Galatea man of war, ſaid to be on ſhore at Jekyl Iſland.* This ſhip, the Galatea, has long infeſted the coaſt, and interrupted the trade of Georgia and South-Carolina.

"We are menaced with an expedition from St. Auguſtine againſt Georgia, and are ſending troops from hence to the aſſiſtance of our Siſter State. Col. Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, at the head of them, marched this evening.

"Incendiaries continue their diabolical attempts to deſtroy the remaining part of this town—not content with the miſchiefs which they have already committed; laſt night Mr. Clifford's ſtables in King-ſtreet, and a houſe in Broad-ſtreet, were ſet on fire, but happily prevented from ſpreading.

"The Rattleſnake privateer, of Philadelphia, Captain M'Cullough, has carried two prizes into Georgia, one with dry goods for the army at New-York, the other a retaken veſſel, with ſalt. She has likewiſe taken and ſent in here a Jamaica ſchooner, and a brigantine from the Bay of Honduras."

Letters from the camp, at the Valley-forge, dated May 17 and 19, adviſe, "That by every intelligence from Philadelphia the enemy are preparing to evacuate that city. Their ſhips are wooded and watered, their heavy cannon embarked, forage and proviſions put on board their veſſels, and ſtalls built in them for their horſes, all which are ſtriking circumſtances of their departure; but there is one ſtill more corroborating, all the factors that came with the army and the tories are exceedingly buſy in packing up their all, and no leſs aſſiduous are the gentlemen of the army. It is reported the enemy are impreſſing all the young men in and near the city, and that no inhabitant is allowed to go into Water-ſtreet."

IN CONGRESS, May 19, 1778.

WHEREAS Congreſs, by a reſolve paſſed the 19th day of January laſt, determined that captive officers ſhould receive pay, as well when on parole as when in the enemy's poſſeſſion, for ſo long time as they continue to be officers of the United States, and liable to be called into ſervice upon being releaſed from their captivity: And whereas divers officers have been and may be made priſoners, and continue ſuch beyond the period within which they are liable to be called into ſervice; and as it has been found that ſuch officers, when releaſed on parole, are ſometimes debarred from the purſuit of their former employments, or, being liable always to be recalled into captivity at the pleaſure of the enemy, are prevented from entering into ſuch engagements and plans of buſineſs as their neceſſary ſupport demands:

Reſolved, That all officers in the land ſervice of the United States, who have been or ſhall be made priſoners by the enemy, ſhall be entitled to receive their full pay and rations while in the enemy's poſſeſſion, deducting only from their rations ſuch ſupplies as they may have received from the enemy, or the Commiſſary of priſoners; and that all ſuch officers when admitted on their parole ſhall receive their full pay, without rations, until they ſhall be exchanged or diſcharged from their parole, or that a general change of circumſtances ſhall render their pay no longer neceſſary for their ſupport, as Congreſs ſhall hereafter determine.

MAY 22,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, to enact laws for exempting from militia duty all perſons who have deſerted or ſhall hereafter deſert from the Britiſh army or navy, during the preſent war.

That it be farther recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States to diſqualify, by law, all priſoners and deſerters from acting as ſubſtitutes in the militia

* *Frederica Iſland lies on the north, and Jekyl on the ſouth ſide of Jekyl Sound, in the State of Georgia, about 80 miles from Savanna. Theſe veſſels were, in all probability, going to plunder the plantations on Altamaha river.*

during the preſent war, to render all ſuch contracts void, and to authorize any priſoner, or deſerter who may be engaged as a ſubſtitute, to appropriate to his own uſe all monies by him received on ſuch agreement.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extracts of Letters taken on board a veſſel, bound from New-York to Philadelphia, and ſtranded on Cape Henlopen.—From the original letters in the hands of the Printers.

From Mr. John Lancaſter, at New-York, to James Parker, Eſq; at Philadelphia, dated April 24, 1778.

" Your kind letter of the 13th current came to hand yeſterday, and am exceedingly obliged to you for the intelligence conveyed in it, and am confident, if I could be ſo happy to receive a letter from you once a week while I ſtay in this place, it would entirely remove that depreſſion of ſpirits I have laboured under ever ſince I ſaw Lord North's dying ſpeech. I do aſſure you that, and ſome other things of that ſort, was almoſt too much for me. At this place vaſt numbers of copies of the bills were ſtruck off and handed about. A courier ſent off with a flag to Putnam's lines; ſome ſent in a flag to Elizabeth-Town, where, it is ſaid, the Rebel Commandant threw them into the fire."

From Mrs. D. Brown, at New-York, to her Son, Lieutenant Charles Brown, of the 15th Regiment, at Philadelphia, dated April 25, 1778.

" Sir Henry Clinton leaves this in a few days for Philadelphia, to take the command, when I ſuppoſe Sir W. Howe will decamp. We are all here in the greateſt conſternation at the pacific meaſures the Miniſtry ſeem diſpoſed to take with the Americans. General Tryon lately ſent a copy of the acts to Governor Livingſton in the Jerſeys, who returned them with the greateſt contempt imaginable, deſiring him to make uſe of the paper. By all accounts, a French war is inevitable, which is an alarming circumſtance. Lord North appears, by his ſpeech, to be frightened out of his wits. I am moſt wretched that I cannot get away. I ſhall have double danger to encounter, if a French war breaks out."

From Mr. Thomas Buchanan, and Company, at New-York, to Mr. William Robb, Merchant, in Philadelphia, dated April 26, 1778.

" Since writing you the 10th of April, we received your few lines dated the 14th, and are ſorry to obſerve that the Glaſgow, Capt. Craig, is ordered home, and the Brig Jeanie to this port; we made not the leaſt doubt from your former letter, of the Glaſgow remaining till next winter. We hope the amount bought of old materials is not great, as in all probability ſhe will be ſold, if diſcharged from the ſervice. We are much afraid there will be no chance of getting the Jeanie continued in the ſervice, as we think there is no great proſpect of many veſſels being wanted this year. Capt. Leurd gave us a certificate up to the day our ſloop Patty was taken, and was it not for the careleſs manner ſhe got aſhore would have given us an order to get payment; but we are to petition the General, ſetting forth the Patty being burnt by our troops, and in time we may perhaps get payment.

" The cheveaux de frize in your river has coſt our underwriters a large ſum, and our friend Mr. Yates has been very unfortunate in the Delaware. In what manner the terms will be treated by the Americans is yet uncertain, and makes it very dangerous to purchaſe American produce at the advanced prices."

From Mr. Joſeph Allicocke, at New-York, to Mr. James Seagrove, Merchant, in Philadelphia, dated April 27, 1778.

" Various are the opinions amongſt us, of the effect the late extraordinary acts and ſpeech will have on the minds of the rebellious crew. I wiſh it may tend to a diviſion of ſentiments, and ſet them at daggers drawing within themſelves, which might be productive of good, and probably bring about an honourable and permanent ſettlement, ſo much wiſhed for by millions."

[*N. B.* This gentleman diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo conſpicuous a manner in oppoſition to the famous Stamp-act, as to be diſtinguiſhed by the Sons of Liberty in New-York by the appellation of *King Allicocke*, from an alluſion to the number of men he had under his command, who were ready to execute his orders in defence of the liberties of the people.]

From Mr. Robert Steel, and Company, in London, to Mr. Hugh Warden, Merchant, in New-York, Jan. 7, 1778.

" Now with reſpect to the goods you ordered to be ſhipped from hence next month, the ſituation of matters in your quarter is ſuch, that it gives us the greateſt uneaſineſs that we have already ſhipped ſo largely both to you and other friends. We do not ſo much as think of ſhipping any thing to any body till we ſee affairs wear a very different aſpect; indeed, all our other friends with you poſitively forbid us to ſhip a ſingle article till further orders, and ſeem much ſurpriſed they have any goods coming. Twelve Guineas per cent. premium is now giving here to inſure goods at New-York from fire and the enemy till 1ſt. of April next, and Twenty Guineas per cent. have been given to pay a loſs if our troops are not in poſſeſſion of New-York the firſt of this month, and we have every appearance of a French and Spaniſh war.

" You ſee the ballance of your account is a very ſerious ſum, and you muſt think us very far from being difficult in point of faith; we are perfectly ſatisfied of your good intentions, but were any misfortune to happen, our friends, whoſe property we are intruſted with, would never forgive us for embarking ſo deeply, and we truſt you will never give us cauſe to repent.

" Nothing more will we think of ſhipping to any man, till we have received conſiderable remittances and more favourable news."

From the ſame to the ſame, dated Feb. 4, 1778.

" New-York muſt be quite glutted with goods; notwithſtanding ſeveral people here are ſhipping conſiderably both for New-York and Philadelphia, which ſurprizes us. We are exceedingly uneaſy at our having ſhipped ſo largely, and unleſs we hear very favourable accounts, and have very large remittances in the courſe of a few months, we are determined to ſhip no more of any conſequence this ſeaſon—for ten commiſſions are not equal to the anxiety we have upon our minds, in having more than our all at ſtake in that quarter. We hope for more favourable accounts from your quarter."

The Boſton Gazette, of May 11, mentions, That Dr. Franklin has been preſented to the Court of Verſailles as the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the United States, and very graciouſly received; and that the King has appointed Monſieur Gerrarda, one of the principal officers of the war department, his Envoy to America, in whoſe place the Marquis de Fayette is to act till he arrives.

From Humphreys's Pennſylvania Ledger.

LONDON.

March 6. The officers belonging to all the regiments in England, who are abſent from their corps, have received orders to join them immediately.

March 7. The five Commiſſioners to be appointed by virtue of the act of parliament now paſſing for the purpoſe of quieting the diſorders ſubſiſting in the colonies, are, the Earl of Carliſle, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold; Lord Viſcount Howe, or the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's naval forces on the American ſtation for the time being; the Hon. Sir William Howe, or the Commander in Chief for the time being of the army in North-America; W. Eden, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantation; and Richard Jackſon, one of his Majeſty's Council, and Council to the Board of Trade and Plantations. The Secretary of the Commiſſion is ſaid be Henry Strachey, Eſq; Member for Biſhops-Caſtle.

We hear that all the new Highland corps are to embark for America in May next; the Edinburgh and Glaſgow volunteers, and the Duke of Hamilton's regiment are to remain at home. The camp equipage of ſome of theſe regiments is ſhipped at London, the cloathing and arms are now on the way. Gen. Trapan's regiment, now in Edinburgh Caſtle, is under orders to March to Greenock the 24th inſtant, to embark for Cork, to join the other regiments deſtined to America.

Lord North yeſterday in his ſpeech treated the rumour of a French war as a matter of mere ſurmiſe, at leaſt ſo far as he knew, having only heard of it by the tongue of common report; at the ſame time alledging, that even if ſuch an event ſhould happen, the reſources and internal ſtrength of this nation were amply ſufficient for the purpoſes both of defence and offence; and the credit, as well as the commerce of the country, would hardly feel the ſhock of ſuch an attack. This he was certain of, that the ſtocks would not fall lower than they are at preſent by a war with France, for they were now reduced more by the ſtratagems of the enemy than the effect of the conteſt.

March 10. Two thouſand men, being about half the number to be raiſed by the new Scotch levies, have received orders to embark on the 2d of April in the Clyde.

March 11. The battalions intended for Nova-Scotia are, M'Leane's, Campbell's, and the 70th regiment, in all about 3000 men.

Col. Murray's, Col. Mackenzie's, and Col. Gordon's new raiſed corps, with half of Lord Seaforth's and half of Lieut. Col. M'Donnell's, are under orders for embarking at Inverneſs, to join the army under Sir W. Howe.

Orders are ſent to Woolwich, for a train of artillery to be got in readineſs to be ſhipped for New-York, which is to go with the next convoy.

March 12. Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for two men of war and a frigate to be got in readineſs to carry to America the commiſſioners to adjuſt all diſputes with the different colonies; they are to ſail the beginning of next month.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and the Earl of Oxford, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to enable his Majeſty to appoint commiſſioners, with ſufficient powers to treat and agree upon the means of quieting the diſturbances now ſubſiſting in certain of his American colonies.

The bill to declare the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, concerning the exerciſe of impoſing taxes in the American colonies.

The bill to repeal an act that impoſed a duty on tea imported from Great-Britain into any of the American colonies.

The bill to repeal an act to regulate the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

March 17. A Privy Council is ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's after the levee is over, ſaid to be on the iſſuing a proclamation for the declaration of war againſt France.

The Directors of the bank, it is ſaid, waited upon Lord North on Monday at one o'clock, to know whether a war would happen as ſoon as expected, when his Lordſhip, for their ſatisfaction, gave for anſwer, that it was inevitable.

Yeſterday orders were iſſued from the War-Office, by order of the King and Council, for all Governors, Lieutenant Governors, &c. who are abſent from their reſpective garriſons, forts or caſtles, to repair to their ſtations forthwith in England, Ireland, or elſewhere.

The Commiſſioners that are to go to America had a meeting at the Earl of Carliſle's houſe, and were ſeveral hours in conſultation.

It is ſuppoſed that war will be declared againſt France on Friday or Saturday.

March 23. Friday Lord Amherſt was promoted to the rank of General, in order to his taking upon him the command in chief of all the forces in America.

Letters by the laſt French mail ſay, that all the Engliſh families, in and near Paris, had received the uſual notice to quit that kingdom within a certain limited time, and were preparing for their route to England accordingly.

A meſſenger extraordinary was diſpatched to Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, three days before the King's meſſage was delivered to Parliament, inſtructing his Lordſhip to demand a categorical anſwer to the following ſimple queſtion: " Whether " the Court of Spain meant to aid the French in their " preſent unjuſtifiable conduct with reſpect to the Ame- " rican diſputes, or to preſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality?" With further directions, that if any thing evaſive was offered in reply, to leave the Spaniſh dominions immediately.

To know the event of the above ſpirited inſtructions, is urged as the principal reaſon for ſuſpending the declaration of war againſt France.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 20.

" Since my laſt arrived ſeveral tranſports from the Downs, and ſeveral coaſters; the men out of all the coaſters were impreſſed immediately. We have now 15 men of war lying at Spithead and the Motherbank, and are almoſt fully manned; the preſs continues very hot here."

The Marquis of Noailles arrived at Dover on Friday evening, on his return to Paris; but Lord Stormont being greatly indiſpoſed when he received his letters of recall, is not yet come over. Some people are of opinion that the King of France and his miniſters now that they find we are thoroughly rouſed, and will not ſuffer ourſelves to be bullied, are diſpoſed to renounce their tobacco contract with America, and to ſmoke the calumette of peace with England.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent high-bred BAY HORSE, four years old, and ſeveral BROOD MARES, with horſe colts, of this ſpring, got by him, and the expence of covering this ſeaſon by the ſame defrayed. Enquire of HENRY HILL, near Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehanna.

TO be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of John Smith, farmer, in Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, on the 20th day of June next, viz.

1 new twelve inch cable, 120 fathoms.
1 ten and a half inch ditto, 110 ditto, almoſt new.
1 ſeven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn.

Shrowds, ſtays and ſtanding rigging, for a veſſel of 200 tons burthen.

ALSO to be ſold at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, on the 15th of June, by public ſale, a compleat ſuit of ſails and running rigging for a brigantine of about 200 tons burthen. For particulars, apply to

¶ STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the Manahan townſhip, York county, in the State of Pennſylvania, containing 167 acres; 38 acres of upland cleared, 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and upwards of 20 more may be made, a young bearing orchard, containing 100 apple-trees; likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes neceſſary for a farm, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or to LEWIS WILLIAMS, adjoining the premiſes. JACOB BENNER. ¶

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen in Middleton, on the 16th inſtant, a leather POCKET-BOOK, containing a certificate for taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity, ſeveral receipts, and a continental lottery ticket, No. 89,223; the Managers are requeſted, if the ticket ſhould prove fortunate, not to pay the ſame to any perſon except the ſubſcriber, or thoſe whom he ſhall empower. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will bring it to the ſubſcriber, or to Col. Blaine, near Carliſle, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by ¶ GEORGE MORRISON.

York-Town, May 19, 1778.

LOST or STOLEN this day, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing between Eight and Ten Pounds in money, ſome writings, and two lottery tickets No. 84968 and 84998, indorſed on the back in company with Joſt Herbock and Henry Strickler. The tickets are the property of the ſubſcriber, in company with the abovementioned perſons. Should they prove fortunate, the managers of the lottery are requeſted not to pay the prizes to any perſons but the abovementioned. Whoever has found the pocket-book, and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber, or to HENRY WOLF, in this town, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. PHILIP JACOB KING. †

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

COMMITTED to York-Town goal, on the 11th inſt. a certain Negroe man, named WILL. Had on when he was committed, a red kerſey jacket, white cotton breeches and a tow ſhirt; ſays he run away from one Mr. Peters, in George-Town, Maryland. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYB'LL, Goaler.

ON the 6th of April laſt a Deſk belonging to John Lindſay, of Guilford townſhip, Cumberland county, in the State of Pennſylvania, was broke open, and a number of Bonds taken away, they were all payable to Thomas Birney, now deceaſed, and were in the poſſeſſion of ſaid Lindſay, as one of the executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid deceaſed; the bonds were as follow, viz. five bonds for 60l. each, and one for l. 33:6:8, all of them on John Alexander. Three ditto, dated November 24, 1777, for 100l. each, on Robert Birney. One ditto, dated in July, 1777, for 210l. on Patrick and Ter. Campbell. One ditto, dated about the 9th of November, for 200l. on John and Samuel Beard. One ditto, dated the 16th of November, for 203l. on David Adams. One ditto, for 27l. on William M'Cun. And one ditto, for 200l. on William Turner.----The above bonds were ſtolen by a certain Thomas Birney, who it is ſuppoſed intends to ſell or aſſign them. As the dates of ſeveral of the bonds are not certainly known, all perſons are hereby forewarned not to purchaſe or take aſſignments of them or either of them. We do hereby promiſe the ſum of FIFTY DOLLARS Reward to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Birney in any goal in this State, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LINDSAY, jun. and MARY BIRNEY.

THIS day came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Heliam townſhip, about 4 miles from York-Town, on the great road leading to Suſquehanna, a bay MARE, about 10 years old, paces, about 12 hands high, not branded, a ſtar in her forehead, no ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. MICHAEL DORSLEIN.

May 20, 1778. †

CAME to the plantation of Victor King, deceaſed, in Tyrone townſhip, on the 4th of May inſt. a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, about nine or ten years old, no brand. The owner is deſired come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ¶ JOHN KING.

CAME to the plantation of David Humphreys, in Peters's townſhip, Cumberland county, about the firſt of July 1777, two ſtray HORSES, one a ſmall black horſe, about five years old; the other a bay, three years old this ſpring. They have been formerly advertiſed. The owner is again deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away. ¶

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LIST of the NUMBERS *that have drawn Capital Prizes in the* FIRST CLASS *of the* UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

No. 53,058 10,000 DOLLARS.

No. 48987 and No. 85696 5000 DOLLARS each.

PRIZES of 1000 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
284	12615	27839	44641	64433	78902
2625	14516	28920	45698	67529	82710
3798	16782	36637	54136	68238	84312
4740	18593	40218	56048	70779	87632
10465	25268	42095	56617	74185	94376

PRIZES of 500 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
613	17359	32180	50948	68482	83424
793	474	198	51354	848	804
877	513	33251	355	69094	85214
1594	520	366	457	464	311
674	688	735	485	477	599
756	18190	867	500	619	664
2152	194	34054	52537	70424	86220
297	429	263	590	576	365
355	505	35976	53120	605	542
399	563	36194	394	651	544
491	723	618	534	756	746
802	834	767	979	759	859
3151	965	37072	54229	811	908
163	19078	672	585	71151	926
382	127	811	55097	72616	87001
461	622	839	189	73691	57
652	641	843	407	743	176
832	742	847	418	913	506
844	978	974	545	74177	572
925	20738	38421	561	270	673
4464	802	594	685	763	88052
664	993	750	743	816	468
669	21165	39079	56716	916	669
5236	375	282	770	966	825
484	22038	297	806	976	89018
516	175	411	831	75818	23
621	403	422	57693	76242	150
6017	413	520	771	667	685
309	430	908	892	670	688
403	663	40065	58453	868	838
815	737	106	608	959	849
7049	23982	41054	652	77227	90615
328	24391	248	819	260	741
630	408	446	59171	409	91137
8646	745	769	211	723	502
967	970	971	717	809	556
9427	25175	42503	764	857	92219
685	215	533	872	923	251
10030	303	674	60214	936	317
496	558	803	543	78023	349
563	831	43364	61631	227	862
11314	890	379	825	812	994
557	26148	44621	62213	863	93168
632	316	732	219	933	440
924	500	907	271	79053	94323
927	746	45140	570	191	777
12489	797	357	596	195	832
743	27103	404	617	283	95335
928	265	785	754	905	544
13289	478	46045	973	80041	686
14037	28185	181	63297	113	818
350	360	249	452	810	96186
479	455	430	792	829	430
832	552	719	959	830	851
864	648	47034	64048	81076	961
15050	774	135	565	103	97154
107	830	233	719	412	98227
171	29463	354	746	612	589
753	810	853	926	82158	762
998	815	951	65513	186	909
16029	950	48136	736	208	99109
398	30485	637	788	211	307
886	515	976	911	522	369
977	672	49643	67413	680	736
17037	31078	50059	672	685	832
109	129	451	68132	982	
206	738	658	394	83210	

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR-FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon. tf.

From the London Evening-Poſt of Feb. 10.

INSTRUCTIONS *to Sir* GUY CARLETON, *relative to the Operations of the Army under Lieutenant-General* BURGOYNE.

Extract of a letter from Lord George Germaine to Gen. Carleton.

Whitehall, March 26, 1777.

MY letter of the 22d of Auguſt, 1776, was intruſted to the care of Captain Le Maitre, one of your Aid de Camps. After having been three times in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, he had the mortification to find it impoſſible to make his paſſage to Quebec, and therefore returned to England with my diſpatch, which though it was prevented by that accident from reaching your hands in due time, I nevertheleſs think proper to tranſmit to you by this the earlieſt opportunity.

You will be informed by the contents thereof, that as ſoon as you ſhould have driven the rebel forces from the frontiers of Canada, it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that you ſhould return to Quebec, and take with you ſuch part of your army as in your judgment and diſcretion appeared neceſſary for the defence of the province. That you ſhould detach *Lieutenant General Burgoyne*, or ſuch other officer as you ſhould think moſt proper, with the remainder of the troops, and direct the officer ſo detached to proceed with all poſſible expedition *to join General Howe*, and put himſelf under his command.

With a view of quelling the rebellion as ſoon as poſſible, it is become highly neceſſary that the moſt ſpeedy junction of the two armies ſhould be effected; and therefore, as the ſecurity and good government of Canada abſolutely require your preſence there, it is the King's determination to leave about three thouſand men under your command, for the defence and duties of that province, and to employ the remainder of your army upon two expeditions. The one under the command of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, who is *to force his way to Albany*; and the other under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, who is to make a diverſion on the Mohawk river.

As this plan cannot be advantageouſly executed without the aſſiſtance of Canadians *and Indians*, his Majeſty ſtrongly recommends it to your care, to furniſh both expeditions with good and ſufficient bodies of thoſe men. And I am happy in knowing that your influence among them is ſo great, that there can be no room to apprehend you will find it difficult to fulfil his Majeſty's expectations.

In order that no time may be loſt in entering upon theſe important undertakings, General Burgoyne has received orders to ſail forthwith for Quebec; and that the intended operation may be maturely conſidered, and afterwards carried on in ſuch a manner as is moſt likely to be followed by ſucceſs, he is directed to conſult with you upon the ſubject, and to form and adjuſt the ſame as you both ſhall think moſt conducive to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I am alſo to acquaint you, that as ſoon as you ſhall have fully regulated every thing relative to the ſaid expeditions (and the king relies upon your zeal, that you will be as expeditious as the nature of the buſineſs will admit) it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you detain for the Canada ſervice,

The eighth regiment, deducting 100 for the expedition to the Mohawk	460
Battalion companies of the 29th and 31ſt regiments	896
Battalion companies of the 34th, deducting 100 for the expedition to the Mohawk	348
Eleven additional companies from Great-Britain	616
Detachments from the two brigades	300
Detachments from the German troops	650
Royal Highland emigrants	500
	3,770

You will naturally conclude that this allotment for Canada has not been made without properly weighing ſeveral duties which are likely to be required. His Majeſty has not only conſidered the ſeveral garriſons and poſts which probably it may be neceſſary for you to take, viz. Quebec, Chaudiere, the diſaffected pariſhes of Point-Levi, Montreal, and poſts between that town and Oſwegatchie, Trois Rivieres, Iſle Aux-Noix, La Prairie, Vergere, and ſome other towns upon the ſouth ſhore of St. Lawrence oppoſite the Iſle of Montreal, with poſts of communication to St. John's; but he hath alſo reflected, that the ſeveral operations which will be carrying on in the different parts of America, muſt neceſſarily confine the attention of the rebels to the reſpective ſcenes of action, and ſecure Canada from external attacks; and that the internal quiet, which at preſent prevails, is not likely to be interrupted; or if interrupted will ſoon be reſtored by your influence over the inhabitants; he therefore truſts that three thouſand men will be quite ſufficient to anſwer every poſſible demand.

It is likewiſe his Majeſty's pleaſure, that you put under the command of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne

The grenadiers and light infantry of the army, except of the 8th regiment and 24th regiment, as the advanced corps under the command of Brigadier General Fraſer	1,568
Firſt brigade, battalion companies of the 9th, 21ſt, and 47th regiments, deducting a detachment of 50 from each corps, to remain in Canada	1,194
Second brigade, battalion companies of the 20th, 53d and 62d regiments, deducting 50 from each corps, to remain as above	1,194
All the German troops, except the Hanau Chaſſeurs and a detachment of 650	3,217
The artillery, excepting ſuch parts as ſhall be neceſſary for the defence of Canada	
	7,173

Together with as many Canadians and *Indians* as may be thought neceſſary for this ſervice; and after having furniſhed him in the fulleſt and compleateſt manner with artillery, ſtores, proviſions, and every other article neceſſary for his expedition, and ſecured to him every aſſiſtance which it is in your power to afford and procure; you are to give him orders to paſs Lake Champlain, and from thence, by the moſt vigorous exertion of the force under his command, to proceed with all expedition *to Albany*, and put himſelf under the command of Sir William Howe.

From the king's knowledge of the great preparations made by you laſt year to ſecure the command of the Lakes, and your attention to this part of the ſervice during the winter, his Majeſty is led to expect, that every thing will be ready for General Burgoyne's paſſing the Lakes by the time you and he ſhall have adjuſted the plan of the expedition.

It is the king's further pleaſure that you put under the command of *Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger:*

Detachment from the 8th regiment	100
Detachment from the 34th regiment	100
Sir John Johnſtone's regiment of New-York	133
Hanau Chaſſeurs	342
	675

Together with a ſufficient number of Canadians and *Indians*; and after having furniſhed him with proper artillery, ſtores, proviſions, and every other neceſſary article for his expedition, and ſecured to him every aſſiſtance in your power to afford and procure, you are to give him orders to proceed forthwith to and down the Mohawk river *to Albany*, and put himſelf under the command of Sir Wm. Howe.

I ſhall write to Sir William Howe from hence by the firſt packet; but you will nevertheleſs endeavour to give him the earlieſt intelligence of this meaſure; and alſo direct Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, and Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, to neglect no opportunity of doing the ſame, that they may receive inſtructions from Sir William Howe. You will at the ſame time inform them, that until they ſhall have received orders from Sir William Howe, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that they act as exigencies may require, and in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt proper, for making an impreſſion on the rebels, and bringing them to obedience. But that in ſo doing, *they muſt never loſe view of their intended junctions with Sir William Howe, as their principal objects.*

In caſe Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, or Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, ſhould happen to die, or be rendered through illneſs incapable of executing theſe great truſts, you are to nominate to the reſpective commands ſuch officer or officers as you ſhall think beſt qualified to ſupply the place of thoſe whom his Majeſty has, in his wiſdom, at preſent appointed to conduct thoſe expeditions.

This letter from Lord George Germaine to Sir Guy Carleton throws a great light on the Canada expedition. The facts which appear from that letter are theſe:

Firſt. That the orders given to General Burgoyne and Colonel St. Leger were preremptory. They were to puſh for *Albany*. General Burgoyne was to croſs the lakes. Colonel St. Leger was to proceed down the Mohawk river. But Albany was the place to which General Burgoyne was---"*To force his way.*"

Second. The object in reaching Albany was to effect a junction with Sir William Howe. The orders

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

THE MUSE OF AMERICA: AN ODE:

By a Gentleman in France.

FROM fair America's inſulted coaſt,
Where faithleſs Britain ſends her *hoſt*;
From climes, where FREEDOM breathes the juſt diſdain,
And calls her patriots to the plain;
Calls her new world of heroes into arms,
And bids the clarion ſound alarms:
From the dire ſeat of war,
Where ramparts riſe in air,
The weeping MUSE with-draws,
To mourn her country's cauſe.
Far from the hapleſs, hoſtile train,
The wailing wife, the huſband ſlain,
The babe, that ſeeks the breaſt forlorn,
The vollying drum, th' abſtreperous horn,
The reeking hand, th' embowel'd ſword,
The orphan ſtab'd, the parent gor'd,
The ſhout that drowns the dying groan,
Temples deſtroyed, and towns o'erthrown,
The echoings of fraternal woe,
The fate that works in every blow,
Far, far from theſe, ſhe ſeeks the diſtant ſhore,
Beyond the trumpet's din, and cannon's roar:
Her tender feet, alas! ſhe bathes in blood,
And, like a trembling deer,
When urg'd by barbarous men to ford the flood,
Faſt falls the tender tear.
At every ſtep ſhe marks the tracks of death;
The ſweet harp quivers in her hand;
She runs—ſhe ſtops—ſhe pants for breath,
And gains the impurpled ſtrand.
There, on a rock that overhangs the main,
Againſt whoſe ragged verge,
Foams the fell ſurge,
(Which, all enrag'd, ſoars, emulous, on high,
Bearing the billow midway to the ſky)
The penſive Goddeſs ſits, and ſuits her art
To the diſtreſſes of a guardian's heart;
Then toning deep her heavenly lyre,
(Joining the patriot's to the poet's fire)
She opened thus the deſolated ſtrain:
Savage Monarch, tyrant King!
For *thee*, for *thee*, I ſtrike the ſtring:
Thou---a more capacious grave,
Than the thunder or the wave,
Thou, 'twas *thou*, unſheath'd the blade,
And Heaven ſhall aſk of thee the havock it has made!
Yet could, ſo ſoon, the nobler paſſions die!
Thou too, *the father of a family!*
Could'ſt thou graſp the ruthleſs knife,
To ſacrifice thy childrens life,
Bid the jealous *elder* ſtart
To plunge it in the *younger*'s heart?
Ah where was honour, where was truth,
Where was the decent bluſh of ſhame,
Where were the patriot promiſes of youth,
Where even Religion's holy flame?
Savage Monarch, ſavage Sire,
'Tis for thee I tune the lyre;
For thee, ſhall terror guard the Britiſh throne,
And in her annals dread,
(Thy ſpotted crown upon her head)
Not one ſweet drop of mercy in her eye,
Nor in her haggard breaſt one ſoft'ning ſigh,
Shall ruffian *Murder* mark thee for her own.
Here paus'd the Muſe, and liſt'ning round,
At diſtance heard the trumpet's ſound;
She felt, reviv'd, a keener pain,
Chang'd her verſe, and ſung again:
See, ſee, the royal ſpoiler ſtains our ground,
With blood that iſſues from a brother's wound;
See groves of lances dipt in kindred gore,
See mangled bodies clog the crowded ſhore!
In yonder vales, where late the roſes blew;
In yonder groves, where fragrant violets grew;
In yonder harbours, where the hiving gale
Kiſs'd the kind air, and fill'd the flying ſail;
In yonder ports, where commerce hail'd the ſtrand,
And from the wave pour'd wealth upon the land;
In yonder towns, where trade, ingenious, ply'd,
Where toil was joy, and induſtry was pride;
In yonder fields, propitious to the plow,
Where Britons taught the generous wheat to grow;
In yonder domes, where arts enjoy'd a dawn,
And ſocial ſcience rear'd her ſacred horn;
In theſe dear ſcenes, ſee now the plunderers ſport,
And virtuous realms are ſack'd to ſooth a vicious Court.
Savage Monarch, ſavage Sire,
'Tis for *thee* I ſtrike the lyre.
For thee ſhall terror guard the Britiſh throne,
And felon Murder mark thee for her own.
Here broke the muſe her ſong;
When hearing ſtill th' unnatural fray,
Full ſore ſhe felt th' unnatural country's wrong;
Till wrought to the exceſs
Of generous wretchedneſs,
She threw the enſign of her power away,
And to the ſea, indignant, hurl'd her lyre.
That moment from his bed,
Old Ocean rear'd his head;
Dryſhod he ſtood upon the billow's edge,
His ſtreaming locks were wreath'd with ſedge,
A crown of coral grac'd his brow,
His beard outmatch'd the falling ſnow,
The Muſe's lyre, *regain'd*, was in his hand,
And with a Monarch's air he ſtrode to land:

I.

Why flings the Muſe (he cry'd) her art away,
Why droops her fancy when it moſt ſhould fire?
Is it not her's to watch the warrior's way,
Is it not her's to kindle and inſpire?

II.

When injur'd Colonies are forc'd to arms,
Should not the Muſe aſſume a martial air?
Should ſhe not give to glory, glory's charms,
Should ſhe not form the wreath and guide the war?

III.

Soon as the patriot heroes take the field,
Then *arts*, as well as *arms*, ſhould aid the fight;
'Tis guilt, 'tis *treaſon*, in the Muſe to yield,
For all her genius is her peoples right.

IV.

Take then again, ingrate, thy tuneful pow'r,
Nor to the deſert air of wrongs complain;
Wrongs ſhould but animate thy zeal the more,
And give new force, new pathos to thy ſtrain.

V.

For *me*,—who firſt beheld th' adventrous bark,
In which Columbus ſought a world unknown,
For *me*, who lent my aid when *all was dark*,
And watch'd his paſſage from my azure throne.

VI.

Who bade the obſervant winds blow fair for land,
And urg'd his veſſel to this fruitleſs ground;
Who plac'd the well earn'd ſceptre in his hand,
And made him maſter of the world he found;

VII.

For me—by yonder daſhing deep I ſwear!
By Neptune's faith, and yon ætherial fire!
Britain ſhall loſe henceforth my conquering care,
But winds and waves ſhall with her *guilt* conſpire:

VIII.

Her fleets no more in victory ſhall ride,
And boaſt the watry univerſe their own;
Conſcience ſhall whelm them in her gulphing tide,
And civil tempeſts rock the tyrant's throne.

IX.

A time ſhall come, when bloody *North* ſhall feel
The ampleſt agony of inward woe,
In his own heart ſhall ſhame direct the ſteel,
And George himſelf ſhall curſe him as a foe.

This ſaid, the Monarch of the deep
Awful withdrew, and all the Muſe was fir'd,
She felt the kindling paſſion creep,
It ruſh'd from nerve to nerve, and nature was inſpir'd:
Then, to compleat the animating flame,
She plung'd in the profound of fight;
She thought on every patriot's glowing name,
And ſeem'd to cheer the fight;
Her Heav'nly lyre once more ſhe took,
And thus the chords in fury ſtruck.
Keep Heroes, keep the field,
Line with the living thorn the tyrant's crown,
Earth, Seas and Heav'n, my ſons, ſhall be your own,
'Tis infamy to yield.
In yonder trembling tracks of beamy light,
(Now, now they open on the Muſe's ſight)
I ſee the *venitable God*,
Who leans to give the nod;
I ſee the Cherub *Juſtice* there
Her healing balms prepare;
While *Fame* her trump begins to ſound,
And *Patience* pours her oil on every patriot's wound.
Jehovah's voice I hear,
Sonorous, ſoft and clear;
Behold him now on yonder gilded cloud;
Hark, hark, ye generous crowd!
For Heav'n the fair America ſhall fight,
She draws the ſword in honour's cauſe,
She wars for liberties and laws,
She wars to do an injur'd country right.
Then changes again the meaſure,
To briſker tunes of pleaſure;
Renew the attack,
Till the battlements ſhake!
Till *George* ſhall ſhed the penitential tear,
And ruthleſs *North* be plung'd in juſt deſpair.
Then ſhall the cruel conteſt cloſe,
And the fair land ſurvive its woes;
Again the meadow's ample bound
Reſpread the rich plantation round;
Again ſhall commerce hoiſt her ſails,
And gayly court the ſpringing gales;
Again ſhall trade rehail our ſhore,
And harveſts give their golden ſtore;
The ſeed ſhall know a ſecond birth,
And blood no longer ſpoil the earth,
The roſe ſhall bloom where 'erſt it blew,
And peaceful ſhepherds bruſh the dew;
The tender herb ſhall riſe again,
To re-emparadiſe the plain:
Cities again ſhall tower th' imperial head,
And blood ſtain'd tyrants mingle with the dead!
Even Liberty herſelf from Heaven ſhall come,
And fair America ſhall rival Rome.

BOSTON, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nantz, to another in this town, dated 25th March, 1778.

"It muſt undoubtedly give you great pleaſure, my dear friend, to hear that our Independency is acknowledged in form by the Court of France. On the 20th inſtant the Commiſſioners were received at Verſailles, as Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the next day the Engliſh Ambaſſador went off without taking leave. Orders are given to ſeize all Engliſh veſſels that are found in any French port, and an open declaration of war is daily expected. At the reception of our Miniſters, the King (addreſſing himſelf to Doctor Franklin) ſaid, he was happy in acknowledging the Independence of America, and that the conditions of the treaty on the part of France, ſhould be faithfully obſerved: The Doctor anſwered to the ſame effect on the part of Congreſs. In England they are in the moſt humiliating confuſion, they are driven to the laſt reſource, and want to make peace with us at any rate; peace, peace is the cry of the nation; but as the weak Miniſters have ſtill the fooliſh hope of perſuading us to renounce our independence, I imagine their plan will only be another public proof of their fooliſh obſtinacy."

By a letter from Falmouth, in the county of Barnſtable, we are adviſed, that very ſoon after the company of militia ſtationed at Taupolin-Cove left that place *(the time of their ſervice being up)* a few men from one of the enemy's tenders landed on one of the iſlands and behaved very civilly to the inhabitants, and ſoon went off for Rhode-Iſland; but in a few days returned with a number of veſſels, took poſſeſſion of the harbour and paſſes leading through to Dartmouth, landed a number of men, burnt a number of unimproved houſes, and there being none to oppoſe them, drove what ſtock was left (to ſupport the inhabitants) up to that part of the iſland where their ſhipping lay, and have, as is ſuppoſed, carried it off to Rhode-Iſland, though it can be but of little uſe to them, being very poor at this ſeaſon of the year, and the inhabitants, being near one hundred, men, women and children, have not ſo much as a ſingle yoke of oxen to plough their ground with, by which means theſe peaceable people are reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs.

Quere, *Whether General Pigot is preparing the way for a reconciliation, while he is ravaging and laying waſte the country.*

The principal pilots in the above plundering expedition were Perry, Bourn, Tupper, and a number of other tories, that lately went off from Sandwich, who uſed their utmoſt endeavours to maſſacre Capt. Nye, one of their townſmen, who was then on the iſland, and threatening deſtruction to all the country round. The militia in the neighbourhood very readily muſtered, but were too late. The communication with Dartmouth and the Sound is cut off at preſent by the enemy's ſhipping.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.

A number of the enemy's ſhipping, with ſome troops on board, arrived in the Eaſtern Sound a few days ſince, from Newport, with a view, as it is ſuppoſed, to collect live ſtock from the iſlands. We learn that they have burnt a dwelling-houſe, ſome ſalt works, and the hull of a prize-ſhip, brought in ſome time ſince by the ſloop Providence.

Captain Whipple, in the Providence frigate, who ſailed from this port laſt week, in his paſſage down the Bay, was fired on by the Lark frigate, which lay near Warwick Neck, and had got under way; Captain Whipple returned the compliment with a broadſide, and we ſince learn killed three and wounded ſeventeen of the Lark's crew; her hull and rigging were likewiſe much damaged. The Juno frigate, the lowermoſt of the enemy's ſhips, fired a broadſide at the Providence as ſhe paſſed, and received another, but with what effect we have not yet learnt. Captain Whipple likewiſe poured a broadſide into a tender that got under ſail, and ſhattered her ſo much that the enemy were obliged to haul her to a wharf at Newport, where ſhe ſunk. The enemy's ſhips did not follow Capt. Whipple to ſea as was reported.

NEW-LONDON, May 15.

The privateer ſloop Bever, Captain Dodge, ſailed from Bedford on a cruiſe laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, and on Monday fell in with the Maidſtone man of war;---the wind being light, the Maidſtone ſent three armed boats to attack the ſloop; but one of them was ſoon ſunk by Captain Dodge, on which the other two returned to the ſhip; and a thick fog ſetting in about the ſame time favoured Captain Dodge's eſcape. The ſloop had one man killed and four ſlightly wounded. Captain Dodge arrived here on Thurſday afternoon, and brought in two empty ſloops which he took the ſame day, off Montauk, bound from Newport to New-York.

Laſt Saturday the Mifflin armed ſchooner, Capt. Kerr, returned here from a cruiſe up the Sound, and brought in ſix prizes, coaſting ſloops and ſchooners, laden with a variety of uſeful articles.

Sunday night laſt, two boats under the command of Captain Dayton and Captain Cheſter, with 14 men in both, went to Long-Iſland; and carrying one of the boats acroſs a narrow part of the iſland at South-Hampton, they went about 60 miles up the South ſide of the iſland, to Fire-Iſland inlet, and took poſſeſſion of five ſail of coaſting veſſels which lay there, laden with lumber, oyſters, houſhold furniture, ſome dry goods, proviſions, &c. The prizes are all ſafe arrived. More might have been brought off could they have manned them.

Laſt Tueſday a prize ſloop laden with wine, was taken going into Newport by two armed boats, and carried into Connecticut river.

TRENTON, May 20.

Extract of a letter from Camp, dated May 13, 1778.

"We have accounts by various perſons, that the enemy have diſmounted many of their cannon, and put them on board---that their tranſports are taking forage aboard and that it is ſuſpected they are preparing for a retreat: I am of opinion however that they will not leave Philadelphia till they cannot poſſibly hold it longer---and perhaps the forage being put on board, is only to accommodate the horſes of Gen. Howe's family and the refugees who go with him;---for I am informed by a gentleman, who has been down with a flag, that General Howe will ſail in a few days for England."

A few days ago 40 Indians, of the Oneida nation, arrived at our camp, who, it is expected, will ſoon be followed by ſeveral hundred more; they are to join Col. Morgan's corps, and to ſcout near the lines, to check the unlawful commerce, too much carried on at preſent, betweeen the country and city. "This will," a correſpondent remarks, "make the tories fear for their ſcalps."

LANCASTER, *May 27.*

On Sunday laſt the remains of His Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, junior, Eſquire, Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the Common-Wealth of Pennſylvania, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſame, was interred in the Evangelical Trinity-Church in this Borough (the Elders and Veſtry of that Church having politely requeſted that the body might there be interred.)

The Corpſe being brought out and placed on the Bier, a Signal was given, and the Artillery on the Common began to fire Minute guns, (which was continued during the Proceſſion, Forty-four Guns being fired.—The Bier being taken up *, The Proceſſion moved forward in the following order, viz.

Two Serjeants with arms reverſed.
Lieutenant and Enſign.
Band of Muſic.
Fifes and Drums.
Soldiers—in four Diviſions, ten deep, Arms reverſed.
Captain of the Company.
The CORPSE covered with a Pall---the Pall ſupported by Six Members of the Council.
His Excellency's Brother.
The Honorable the Vice-Preſident---attended by the Secretary on his left Hand.
The remaining Members of Council.
The State Treaſurer and Judges of the Supreme Court.
Such of the Delegates of the State, in Congreſs, as were in the Borough.
The Honorable Speaker of the Houſe of General Aſſembly—the Clerk of the Houſe on his left hand.
Members of the Houſe of General Aſſembly.
Door-keeper of the Council and of the Houſe of Aſſembly.
Corporation of the Borough, and Magiſtrates of the County.
Coroner and Prothonotary of the County.
Gentlemen of the Law.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Citizens.

When the grave was cloſed, three volleys were fired, and the Military retired.----The whole was conducted with a ſolemn decorum, becoming the occaſion.

The attention paid by Col. George Gibſon, Lieut. Col. Stephen Bayard, and Lieut. Col. James Roſs, and Captains Brown and Huſton, in conducting the Military, on the occaſion of His Excellency's Funeral, did them Honor; and the Gentlemen of the Borough, in their military character, made a very handſome appearance.

It is ſaid, that a Funeral Oration, in honour of our worthy and much lamented Preſident, will be ordered to be delivered ſome time during the next ſitting of General Aſſembly.

* *The affection which the Houſe of Aſſembly had for his Excellency, would not permit his body to be carried by perſons hired for that purpoſe: Twelve Members of the Houſe bore his remains to the grave.*

YORK-TOWN, May 30.

Extract of a Letter from General WASHINGTON to CONGRESS.

Head-Quarters, Valley-Forge, May 24, 1778.

" On the night of the 19th the enemy moved out in force againſt the detachment under the Marquis la Fayette, mentioned in my letter of the 18th, which made a timely and handſome retreat, in great order, over the Schuylkill, at Matſon's Ford. Our loſs was nine men in the whole——the enemy's ſuppoſed ſomething more. Their march was circuitous and rapid, and I ſhould imagine that many of their men ſuffered from it. General Clinton, it is ſaid, commanded in perſon.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, who was in Camp when the Marquis de la Fayette lately returned with his detachment.

" I have enquired very particularly into the Marquis's enterprize, and have learned from a gentleman, on whoſe veracity and accuracy I can depend, the following articles----

" The objects of the detachment are well known to every body. On the 19th inſtant, that detachment, conſiſting of about 2000 rank and file, and an irregular body of 45 Indians, marched from camp, and halted within 11 miles of Philadelphia, between Barren-hill Church and Schuylkill. The following night a chain of guards and centinels were ſtationed, for commanding the avenues into and out of the city. In the mean time, ſome infamous tory muſt have betrayed the deſign; for, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the centinels, the enemy, in force of full 7000, came out near midnight, and by a round-about hard march penetrated the country ſo far, as to reach the ſpot which the Marquis had occupied the preceding night, and the firſt intelligence of their progreſs reached the Marquis no ſooner than break of day the 21ſt. From the account of their number, and the direction of their march, there was nothing left for the detachment but to decamp with all haſte, conſiſtent with good order.

" The column of the enemy, as it approached the detachment, divided and took different roads, the more effectually to ſurround it; at the ſame time another column marched out of Philadelphia, advancing towards the Marquis's front. The retreat was conducted in excellent order, in preſence of the enemy's advanced parties of horſe. Sir Henry Clinton, who is ſaid to have been commander of the enemy's party, or whoever he was, muſt have been deceived by the regularity and good order of the retreat, and apprehenſive of being drawn into an ambuſcade, otherwiſe nothing but want of courage can excuſe him for letting the Marquis get off, with ſo trifling a loſs as three men killed, and four priſoners.

" The enemy had two horſemen killed, and many wounded. When the Indians had fired off their pieces at the light-horſe, they ſet up the War-Whoop, and ſcampered about according to their cuſtom. The light-horſe, terrified at the unuſual ſound, ſcampered off too as faſt as their horſes would carry them. The Indians collected ſome of their cloaks, which were dropped in the flight, and ſoon converted them into leggins.

" Many of the people from Philadelphia have ſtolen out, and deſerters from the enemy's army are coming into our camp in great numbers every day."

The Managers of the United States Lottery finiſhed the drawing of the Firſt Claſs on Wedneſday laſt, and are now preparing the Liſt of Prizes, which will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE following extracts, taken from a letter lately received from an American gentleman in France, in high employment, will ſerve to counteract the nefarious arts of tories and their abettors, who are now buſily employed in deluding the weak and uninformed, by ſuggeſting danger to civil and religious freedom from the wiſe, equal, and ſafety-bringing alliance, lately concluded between France and theſe States.

Paris, February 28, 1778.

" France has done us ſubſtantial benefits,----Great-Britain ſubſtantial injuries. France offers to guarantee our ſovereignty and univerſal freedom of commerce. France demands of us to be independent; Great-Britain tributary. I do not comprehend how there can be a mind ſo debaſed, or an underſtanding ſo perverted, as to ballance between them.

" The journies I have made, both north and ſouth, in the public ſervice, have given me an opportunity of knowing the general diſpoſition of Europe upon our queſtion. There never was one in which the harmony of opinion was ſo univerſal. From the Prince to the peaſant, there is but one voice, one wiſh---the liberty of America and the humiliation of Great-Britain.

" The troubles which the death of the Elector of Bavaria was likely to excite in Germany ſeemed to have ſubſided, when of late the movements of the King of Pruſſia threaten to excite a general war. Great-Britain, whoſe expiring hope ſuſtains itſelf on every ſtraw, finds comfort in the expectation that this will involve France, and divert her from engaging in our war. But in my judgment, it is much more likely to operate againſt her in Ruſſia, than againſt us in France."

In CONGRESS, May 23, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears probable that attempts are making to miſrepreſent the conduct of theſe United States towards the priſoners in their poſſeſſion, in ſome degree to wipe off or counterbalance the juſt reproach that has fallen upon our enemies for their barbarity:

Reſolved, That the letter from John Connolly and others, dated York-Town goal, May 17, 1778, together with the report of the Board of War upon it, be publiſhed.

To the Honourable HENRY LAURENS, *Eſquire.*

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE, the ſubſcribing perſons, priſoners of war, having underwent a ſeries of calamitous confinement (equal to the utmoſt rigor which has, we acknowledge, given juſt cauſe to loud complaint) had the pleaſing proſpect of ſeeing a period to ſuch affliction, by an exchange of officers, or by that humane interpoſition, which in ſuch caſes marks the character of a civilized and chriſtian people, but unhappily find ourſelves diſappointed.

We beg leave to remind your honour of the multitude of priſoners, taken by his Majeſty's forces, who have been reſtored to their friends, and their diſtreſs alleviated by a diſmiſſion from captivity:---Whilſt we have beheld a ſucceſſion of ſuch events, extending almoſt to all ranks of American priſoners, we are ſorry to ſay, that our miſeries have been aggravated by a moſt criminal impriſonment in a loathſome crowded goal, infected with a contagious fever, and polluted with noiſome ſmells through every part.---Could any motives, founded upon reaſons even of a political nature, be urged in juſtification of this treatment we experience, it would appear to us leſs objectionable; but when we are ſatisfied that different gentlemen, in every reſpect in ſimilar circumſtances with ourſelves, who were born and educated in this country, have been admitted to generous favours, ſent into the Britiſh lines, either on parole or exchanged, and in every other reſpect treated only as unfortunate, we find ourſelves utterly at a loſs to account for the peculiarity of our perſecution.---In your addreſs to the inhabitants of the United States, it is therein publicly declared, that you have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to alleviate the captivity of your enemies.—We moſt heartily wiſh we could ſubſcribe to this aſſertion, but how is it poſſible? when ſixteen months impriſonment, of the moſt diſtreſſing nature, is the ſhorteſt time of which any of us complain; ſubject to all the indignities and low inſults of an illiberal Goaler and Turnkey, and placed upon the ſame footing with horſe-thieves, deſerters, negroes, and the loweſt and moſt deſpicable of the human race.

To cultivate the aſſiſtance of heaven, by acts which heaven approves, is a recommendation truly laudable; but whether the complaints which we thus exhibit can be agreeable to the benignity of the divine ruler of heaven, we ſubmit to the diſpaſſionate determination of your honour.

We beg leave finally to obſerve, that as this goal is a ſtage for all priſoners moving to the weſtward; that ſuch as are ſick, lame, or otherwiſe diſabled, are left behind; and as the yard and every part of it is truly odious, from the diſagreeable ſmell, and unfit to maintain life; we intreat your honour to lay this our remonſtrance before Congreſs, earneſtly ſoliciting them to admit us to our paroles in any part of the country, or in ſome other manner to extend that humanity towards us, which, from our ſufferings, and your declarations, we have the greateſt reaſon to expect. We are, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

John Connolly, *Aſher Dunham,*
Richard W. Stockton, *Robert Morris,*
Charles Harriſon, *Francis Frazer.*
Robert James,

York-Town Goal, 17th May, 1778.

At a BOARD *of* WAR, *22d May*, 1778.

THE Board, taking into conſideration the letter from Doctor John Connolly, and the other priſoners of war, moſt of whom have been lately removed from Carliſle goal into the priſon of the county of York, beg leave to report to Congreſs:

That, forbearing to remark upon the indecency of the terms in which the ſaid letter is conceived, and which is calculated for other purpoſes than merely to relate their pretended grievances, the Board will lay before Congreſs the facts which they have collected from Major Wilſon, commanding at Carliſle, during the reſidence of Major Stockton and other officers of his party in the goal of that place---from Mr. T. Peters, Deputy Commiſſary of priſoners, who has had the charge during the winter of the priſoners at Carliſle and York,--from Doctor Henry, employed to attend the Britiſh priſoners when ſick---and from Col. Pickering, one of the Board, who viſited the goal of this place. From the concurrent teſtimony of all which gentlemen, the account given by the priſoners in their ſaid letter appears to be founded in miſrepreſentations.

Major Wilſon, who was frequently called in by the officers themſelves, to examine into their ſituation at Carliſle, agrees with the Commiſſary of priſoners.

That as often as either of theſe gentlemen viſited the goal at Carliſle, the officers, being ſix in number, had the privilege of the whole goal, except ſuch part as the goaler occupied, and one room entirely to themſelves; and, although the criminals were *under the ſame roof*, yet they were ſo far from being crowded, that there were not in the ſaid goal more than ſix or ſeven priſoners at a time, (and the moſt of theſe tories) on an average, during the confinement of the officers at that place. That the goal was as clean as ſuch places can be kept; and if it had not been ſo, the fault would have lain with the officers, who were indulged with two ſervants to attend them for the purpoſes of cleanſing their apartment and waiting on their perſons. Theſe officers too were confined, by order of the Commiſſary General of priſoners, as a retaliation for thoſe of our army ſuffering every degree of inſult and cruelty which Britiſh haughtineſs and inhumanity could inflict, in the provoſt and dungeons of New-York and Philadelphia. This being the reaſon of their confinement, and the foregoing the ſituation of it, the board conceive their impriſonment was of the mildeſt nature, when compared with the rigours of that of our own officers.---But the goal at Carliſle not being ſecure, the Deputy Commiſſary of priſoners removed them to the priſon of this place, wherein was alſo confined Doctor John Connolly, for the ſame cauſes which induced and continue *their* preſent impriſonment, and for other reaſons of policy and prudence. Doctor Connolly having alſo ſundry times behaved amiſs while on parole.

In the goal of York, theſe priſoners (ſeven only in number) have two airy rooms; the one fifteen by twenty feet, and the other ſomething leſs, beſides the privilege of the whole goal and yard, which is ſixty yards long, and eighteen wide---frequently ſwept, and kept as clean as poſſible, and by no means " polluted *with filth, &c.*" there being a privy at the extreme end of the yard. Theſe gentlemen too have three ſervants to attend them.----Their complaints, then, of being *confined in a loathſome crowded priſon, infected with a contagious fever, and polluted with noiſome ſmells thro' every part*, are not warranted by facts. The goal is made a place of temporary confinement for paſſing priſoners, but is never crowded, and there are now only nine privates therein, and three of them are the officers ſervants, although it is capable of holding conveniently one hundred and ſixty priſoners. There was ſome time ago an apprehenſion in a part of the goal, diſtant from the officers apartments, that a contagious fever had broke out among the ſoldiers; but the diſeaſed were immediately removed to hoſpitals, and a ſurgeon and nurſes provided for them, and every aſſiſtance afforded them the nature of our affairs would admit. The goal is now clean and healthy, ſave that there are five ſoldiers who have fevers from want of exerciſe and other cauſes, common to places of confinement, but the diſorders are not contagious or dangerous.

Mr. Connolly, although indulged with every thing a priſoner could reaſonably wiſh, has repeatedly repreſented his own, and the ſituation of the goal, in ſimilar terms with the letter now under conſideration; and the former, and this Board, have often had conſequent examinations, in all of which they found the complaints groundleſs.---Once, particularly, when Mr. Connolly repreſented himſelf as at the point of death from the ſeverity of his confinement; the Board directed Doctor Shippen to viſit him, who reported that his ſituation was directly oppoſite to his repreſentation; his indiſpoſition ſlight, and merely of an hypochondriac nature. The Board have been ſo particular for ſeveral reaſons, one whereof is, to ſupercede the neceſſity of future enquiries; and are upon the whole of opinion, that theſe gentlemen ſhould be more ſtrictly confined, as from the indulgences now given them there is a probability of ſome of them at leaſt making their eſcape.

By Order of the Board,

RICHARD PETERS.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

From a Philadelphia Paper of May 13.

Laſt Thurſday night four gallies, an armed brig and a ſchooner, with a detachment of light infantry in boats, went up the river. On Friday the troops were landed near White-Hill, where a ſhow of reſiſtance was made by about fifty light-horſe and the like number of militia, who were inſtantly diſperſed with the loſs of ſeveral men and four pieces of cannon, which were demoliſhed. In purſuing the fugitives into Bordentown, one Ivins was accidentally killed in croſſing the ſtreet. A quantity of naval ſtores, and ſome thouſands of tent-poles, pegs, &c. with the ſtore-houſes, were burnt, by which means the dwelling houſe of Mr. Borden alſo ſhared the ſame fate. In the mean time, the people of the navy ſet fire to the Waſhington and Effingham frigates, two very fine ſhips, and to a number of veſſels in Croſwicks creek.

The troops were then re-embarked, paſſed over the river and landed. The next morning two gallies and ſome boats proceeded up to Biles's Iſland, where ſeveral veſſels were ſet on fire, while the boats went up to Watſon's creek, where the rebel gallies were found with their maſts only above water. Here the boats were ſaluted with a number of cannon ſhot, which did no damage. The two gallies were by this time aground, and exchanged ſome ſhot with the rebels from the lower point of the iſland. It was ſome hours before the gallies floated, during which time the exaſperated ſeamen from the boats and veſſels below ſet fire to the houſe of Mr. Kirkbride, and to the ferry-houſe. As ſoon as the gallies returned from above, the troops marched acroſs the country, and halted at Briſtol till the veſſels came down, when they were re-embarked and proceeded down the river. Two ſhips were burnt at Briſtol, and ſeveral below Burlington. The number deſtroyed, beſides the two frigates, are two privateers, one of 14 the other of 10 guns, one large ſhip pierced for 24 guns, nine other ſhips, beſides 14 or 15 ſmaller veſſels. The troops and veſſels employed on this excurſion returned on Sunday to town without the loſs of a man. We are ſince informed the rebels loſt ſeventeen men, killed at Bordentown.

To be SOLD,

TWO adjacent tracts of LAND, containing in the whole upwards of 300 acres, about one mile from the town of York, on the Codorus, oppoſite Rankin's mill. A ſaw-mill has been heretofore erected on the bank of the creek, the dam and part thereof ſtill remaining. An overſhot mill may alſo be erected on another part of the tract, on a never-failing ſtream. There is a proper proportion of watered meadow in tolerable order, and a large addition may be made. The land in general is of a good quality, and above 100 acres thereof cleared; there are two ſmall orchards and ſeveral buildings on theſe tracts. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in York-Town,

RICHARD PETERS.

Carliſle, May 21, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe man, named Harry, country born, about 22 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks both Engliſh and Dutch, can do all ſorts of farming work, and ſomething at baking: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured coat, with black buttons, lined with an Indian blanket, a pair of tow trowſers and a pair of half worn ſhoes, his other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ANTHONY HARWICK. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, on the 18th of May, a Negroe man, named Nat, about 30 years of age, of a ſlim make, much addicted to ſtrong drink; is an artful fellow, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, rather of a tawney than proper black colour, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on and took with him, an old light coloured coat, a ſhirt of ſeven hundred linen, a pair of tow trowſers, a pair of ſhoes and an old felt hat.—Likewiſe a green ſagathy coat and breeches, the coat very good, but the breeches much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe, that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *THIRTY DOLLARS* reward, paid by

¶ WILLIAM LYON.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, in the night of the 25th of April laſt, two HORSES, one a black, with a ſtar and ratch in his face, and ſome white on his under lip, four years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, branded S on the near ſhoulder, and M on the buttock; the other a light bay, eight years old; a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, and branded like the other. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and thief, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY POUNDS reward, or TEN POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES MOORE. ‡

DESERTED from Captain Iſaac Coren's company of artillery, ſtationed in Carliſle, a certain James Cread, but ſometimes calls himſelf Bready, of a dark complexion, browniſh hair, tied behind, a ſullen look, much given to liquor, a ſtout well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on and took with him, a whitiſh coloured coat, made after the old faſhion, an old red jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, dirty and much worn, grey yarn ſtockings, half worn country linen ſhirt, a round old hat, and half ſoaled ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and brings him to Carliſle, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as he may be brought to his reſpective company, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by † ISAAC COREN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

expreſly mention this: General Burgoyne, and Colonel St. Leger were inſtructed, "*never to loſe view* "*of their intended junctions with Sir William Howe, as* "*their principal objects.*"

Third. The *King* was the perſon who ſtrongly recommended *Indians* to be employed under Burgoyne and St. Leger. The orders mention, "*That without* "*the aſſiſtance of thoſe Indians* [ſavages] *the expedition* "*could not be advantageouſly* executed." The *ſcalping knife* and the *tomahawk* were, therefore, neceſſary to execute the purpoſe of adminiſtration.

Fourth. Lord George Germaine highly approved the meaſure of employing the ſavages. This appears from the following expreſſions in his letter to Sir Guy Carleton: "I am happy in knowing that your influ- "ence among them [*the Canadian ſavages*] *is ſo great*, "that there can be no room to apprehend you will "find it difficult to—*fulfil his Majeſty's expectations.*"

Fifth. The failure of the expedition is to be attributed to the following cauſes ſeparately or combined.

——— The deſertion of the Indians whom his Majeſty ſtrongly recommended to be employed.

——— A delay of orders from the Miniſter to Sir William Howe.

——— A failure of aſſiſtance from General Clinton.

——— Too much precipitancy in General Burgoyne.

LANCASTER.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *May* 25, 1778.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the Reſolves reſpecting the draughts of the two Bills propoſed in the Britiſh Parliament, and after conſiderable debate thereupon, they were unanimouſly adopted as follows, viz.

THE Houſe having taken into conſideration the ſpeech of Lord North in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the nineteenth day of February laſt, and the two Bills ordered to be brought in by him, &c. in conſequence thereof, the one intituled, "A Bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, concerning the exerciſe of the right of impoſing taxes within his Majeſty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North-America;" the other intituled, "A Bill to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners, with ſufficient powers, to treat, conſult and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations and Provinces in North-America;" together with the proceedings of Congreſs thereupon on the twenty-ſecond day of April laſt, as publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the twenty-fourth day of the ſame month; and having maturely conſidered the ſame, came to the following Reſolutions, to wit.

1. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Delegates or Deputies of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, are inveſted with an excluſive authority to treat with the King of Great-Britain, or Commiſſioners by him duly appointed, reſpecting a peace between the two countries.

2. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That any man, or body of men, who ſhall preſume to make any ſeparate or partial convention or agreement with the King of Great Britain, or with any Commiſſioners or Commiſſioner under the Crown of Great-Britain, ought to be conſidered and treated as open and avowed enemies of the United States of America.

3. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That this Houſe highly approve of the declaration of Congreſs, "That theſe United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with any Commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, unleſs they ſhall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or elſe, in poſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the Independence of the ſaid States."

4. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Congreſs have no power, authority or right, to do any act, matter or thing whatſoever, that may have a tendency to yield up or abridge the Sovereignty and Independence of this State, without its conſent previouſly obtained.

5. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That this Houſe will maintain, ſupport and defend the Sovereignty and Independence of this State with their lives and fortunes.

6. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, forthwith to order the militia to hold themſelves in readineſs to act as occaſion may require.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent high-bred BAY HORSE, four years old, and ſeveral BROOD MARES, with horſe colts, of this ſpring, got by him, and the expence of covering this ſeaſon by the ſame defrayed. Enquire of HENRY HILL, near Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehanna.

TO be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of John Smith, farmer, in Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, on the 20th day of June next, viz.

1 new twelve inch cable, 120 fathoms.
1 ten and a half inch ditto, 110 ditto, almoſt new.
1 ſeven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn.

Shrowds, ſtays and ſtanding rigging, for a veſſel of 200 tons burthen.

ALSO to be ſold at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, on the 15th of June, by public ſale, a compleat ſuit of ſails and running rigging for a brigantine of about 200 tons burthen. For particulars, apply to

¶ STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET.

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

COMMITTED to York-Town goal, on the 11th inſt. a certain Negroe man, named WILL. Had on when he was committed, a red kerſey jacket, white cotton breeches and a tow ſhirt; ſays he run away from one Mr. Peters, in George-Town, Maryland. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the Manahan townſhip, York county, in the State of Pennſylvania, containing 167 acres; 38 acres of upland cleared, 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and upwards of 20 more may be made, a young bearing orchard, containing 100 apple-trees; likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes neceſſary for a farm, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or to LEWIS WILLIAMS, adjoining the premiſes. JACOB BENNER. ¶

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen in Middleton, on the 16th inſtant, a leather POCKET-BOOK, containing a certificate for taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity, ſeveral receipts, and a continental lottery ticket, No. 89,223; the Managers are requeſted, if the ticket ſhould prove fortunate, not to pay the ſame to any perſon except the ſubſcriber, or thoſe whom he ſhall empower. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will bring it to the ſubſcriber, or to Col. Blaine, near Carliſle, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by ¶ GEORGE MORRISON.

York-Town, May 19, 1778.

LOST or STOLEN this day, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing between Eight and Ten Pounds in money, ſome writings, and two lottery tickets No. 84968 and 84998, indorſed on the back in company with Joſt Herbock and Henry Strickler. The tickets are the property of the ſubſcriber, in company with the abovementioned perſons. Should they prove fortunate, the managers of the lottery are requeſted not to pay the prizes to any perſons but the abovementioned. Whoever has found the pocket-book, and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber, or to HENRY WOLF, in this town, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. PHILIP JACOB KING. †

ON the 6th of April laſt a Deſk belonging to John Lindſay, of Guilford townſhip, Cumberland county, in the State of Pennſylvania, was broke open, and a number of Bonds taken away, they were all payable to Thomas Birney, now deceaſed, and were in the poſſeſſion of ſaid Lindſay, as one of the executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid deceaſed; the bonds were as follow, viz. five bonds for 60l. each, and one for l. 33:6:8, all of them on John Alexander. Three ditto, dated November 24, 1777, for 100l. each, on Robert Birney. One ditto, dated in July, 1777, for 210l. on Patrick and Ter. Campbell. One ditto, dated about the 9th of November, for 200l. on John and Samuel Beard. One ditto, dated the 16th of November, for 203l. on David Adams. One ditto, for 27l. on William M'Cun. And one ditto, for 200l. on William Turner.---The above bonds were ſtolen by a certain Thomas Birney, who it is ſuppoſed intends to ſell or aſſign them. As the dates of ſeveral of the bonds are not certainly known, all perſons are hereby forewarned not to purchaſe or take aſſignments of them or either of them. We do hereby promiſe the ſum of FIFTY DOLLARS Reward to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Birney in any goal in this State, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LINDSAY, jun. and MARY BIRNEY.

THIS day came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Hellam townſhip, about 4 miles from York-Town, on the great road leading to Suſquehanna, a bay MARE, about 10 years old, paces, about 14 hands high, not branded, a ſtar in her forehead, no ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. MICHAEL DORSLEIN.

May 20, 1778. †

CAME to the plantation of Victor King, deceaſed, in Tyrone townſhip, on the 4th of May inſt. a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, about nine or ten years old, no brand. The owner is deſired come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away ¶ JOHN KING.

CAME to the plantation of David Humphreys, in Peters's townſhip, Cumberland county, about the firſt of July 1777, two ſtray HORSES, one a ſmall black horſe, about five years old; the other a bay, three years old this ſpring. They have been formerly advertiſed. The owner is again deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away. ¶

JOHN LEVINS,

HAS FOR SALE, Wholeſail or Retail, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Smith, in Market-ſtreet, York-Town,

A Large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz. Broadcloths and trimmings of different colours, camblets, Iriſh and country linens, lawn handkerchiefs, muſlins, thread and cotton ſtockings, ſilks, perſians, threads of all kinds, garters and laces, watch chains, tapes of different colours, mens ſhoes, pins and needles, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſciſſars and razors, cork-ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, taylors thimbles, ſhoemakers pincers, looking glaſſes, gimblets, ivory and horn combs, knives, ſnuffers, ladies ſett hair-pins, necklaces of different ſorts, watch keys, paſteboards, blank books, pocket-books, and wrapping paper.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, of the beſt quality, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Strabane townſhip, York county, about the middle of April laſt, two creatures, viz. an iron grey filley, three years old, no brand, but is remarkable by having on a neck yoke, and getting her near fore leg into it, was much hurt, which was not well when ſhe went away. The other a dark bay ſtallion colt, one year old, with long tail and bright ſtar; they are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges,

May 14, 1778. ¶ JAMES DICKSON.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the*
UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

WILLIAM HALL,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Houſe in Reading, near the Court-houſe.

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's pſalms by the dozen, neat Turkey prayer-books, parchment and pounce, paper hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine patent medicines; tincture of ſpleenwort for hypochondriachal diſorders; elixir of Bardana for the gout and rheumatiſm, &c. tincture of ſage for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and to give ſpirits, &c. eſſence of water-dock for ſcurvies and all cutaneous diſorders, &c. balſam of honey for coughs and conſumptions, &c. &c.

LEAD WORKS.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of LEAD ORE, fit for the Furnace. Apply to

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York-Town.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intituled, "A Supplement to the act, intituled, an act to prevent foreſtalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," the Commiſſioners of Cloathing for the reſpective Counties are authoriſed, enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after all offenders againſt ſaid law, and againſt the law intituled, "An Act to prohibit the ſale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed againſt and ſeize the property of ſuch offenders, according to ſaid laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

¶ DAVID KENNEDY and WILLIAM MORRISON, ſen.
Commiſſioners of Cloathing for York County.

A generous price will be given by the ſubſcribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty. *York, Pennſylvania, May* 16, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Huntington townſhip, York county, on the 8th of March laſt, an old milch COW. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOSEPH DODS.

Carliſle, May 3, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber living at Carliſle Iron-Works, a Mulattoe ſlave, named Anthony, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on an old blanket coat with brown ſtripes; buckſkin breeches, white woollen ſtockings and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS MAYBURY.

York-Town, May 2, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen, laſt Thurſday, in the town of York a POCKET-BOOK, folded in the manner as parchment pocket-books uſually are, with two commiſſions to the ſubſcriber in the ſame, and three continental lottery tickets, viz. No. 75,750, 75,751, and 75,752. Any perſon having found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, or to John Schultz, in York-Town, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. The abovementioned tickets are the property of the following perſons, viz. John M'Kellip, Mary and Eli Good, and George and Barbara Klemhoff. If any of ſaid tickets ſhould prove fortunate, and draw any prize or prizes, the Managers are requeſted not to pay the ſame to any perſon or perſons, except to the owners aforeſaid, or to thoſe whom they will empower. ‡ JACOB GOOD.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the Ninth Pennſylvania regiment, the 24th of April laſt, the following men viz. *Joſeph Kennedy*, about 20 years of age, fair complexion, and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *Eliſha Davis*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, black complexion and black hair; he formerly lived in Warrington townſhip, York county. *William Bell*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a rediſh complexion, and is a ſtout well made fellow; formerly lived near Hunter's-Town, in York county. *Thomas Reed*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, darkiſh complexion, and black hair; formerly lived in Cumberland county. And *Solomon Brown*, aged 21 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rediſh complexion, black hair, and is a ſtout well ſet fellow; he is a German, and formerly lived in Reading townſhip, York county. They all belong to Major Francis Nichols's company. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to Lieut. STEPHENSON, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each man. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, in Carrolſburgh, York county containing 200 acres; the richneſs of ſoil, a proper propotion of meadow ground, and the ſituation, equally remote from the Indian and Britiſh ſavages, renders it one of the moſt elegible retreats in this State; about 60 acres of plow-land and meadow are cleared, a log houſe and barn built, a young orchard planted, and a well dug. For terms, apply to WILLIAM COCHRAN, living near ſaid place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation of Andrew Livingſton, late deceaſed containing 314 acres, ſituate in Mountjoy townſhip, York county, and State of Pennſylvania, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and other office-houſes; about 150 acres of upland cleared, 30 acres of meadow, and 30 more may be made, 20 of which can eaſily be watered, a draw-well, and two ſtreams of water, one of which has a good mill-ſeat. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid place.

‡ JOHN LIVINGSTON.

WAS FOUND, in the month of February laſt, between M'Callifter's-Town and York-Town, a ſilver mounted HANGER, without a ſcabbard, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome gentleman of the army. The owner, by applying to GEORGE EICHELBERGER, in York-Town, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.